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The Bombay Gazette.

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HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER 18TH APRIL.

IN consequence of the demand for ACCOMMODATION by the HOMEWARD MAIL of the 18th April, a larger Steamer, the "AUSTRALIA," has been fixed in place of the "Oriental" and some more Passages can now be booked.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	15th Feb.
P.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4906	A. Symons	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4180	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4904	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5967	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4179	H. T. Weichell	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4904	A. Symons	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6283	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	22nd May
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked P.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mills	1,983	350	7th March 96
MARIA THERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April " 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Suesoo House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR," 2,011 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 15th February 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 13th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 18th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 12th February, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

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DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
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AT
REDUCTIONS OF FROM 15 TO 40 PER CENT.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (25) Twenty-five, per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1896, at the registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By order,
JEEWANDAS & COMPANY,
Agents.
No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th February, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DISTRICT OF DAMAUN.

ON the 27th day of the current month of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock A.M., the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the exclusive right of DISTILLATION and SALE of COUNTRY SPIRITS in the District of Damaun for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st July of the current year, will take place in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun.

The conditions of the right have been published in the "Boletim Official" of the Government of Goa, No. 13 of the 30th January last, and can also be seen in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the same District, where they can be examined by intending purchasers.

J. I. DESOUZA GASPAR,
Deputy V. Commissioner, Salt and Abkari.
Damaun, 1st February, 1896.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for constructing the New Buildings of the Bank of Madras on the North Beach Road, Madras, up to the 3rd March 1896.

2. Printed Copies of the form of Contract to be entered into by the successful Tenderer, the specification and Schedule of quantities may be had on application to the Bank at Re. 1 per copy.

3. A set of the plans of the building may be seen at the Bank, but on no account can any of them be removed from the Bank, nor can any of them be copied.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit in Cash or Notes of Rs. 500, or a Government Promissory Note of that amount as earnest-money.

5. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for construction of New Bank Buildings."

6. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at his Office in the Bank at 12 o'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March, 1896, in the presence of the Tenderers or of such of them as may choose to attend.

8. The Bank does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given by the Bank for rejecting any Tender.

9. In the event of the party whose Tender is accepted failing to execute the required Contract within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender shall be communicated to him, his earnest-money will be forfeited to the Bank as compensation for such breach of Contract.

10. The Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to them within 10 days after the Tenders have been opened.

11. Parties tendering are requested to give their names and addresses in full.

J. MATHESON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th February, 1896.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay & the Mofussil, postage extra.

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Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage.
Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

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With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the
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with all the Latest Improvements.
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The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

WINES & SPIRITS
Of superior Brands.
A SINGLE CASE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward clearance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

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AND

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A FULL AND COMPLETE CHANGE.

15 NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS.

N.B.—Unlike other Circus Establishments, we do not nightly send into the ARENA and ANNOUNCE a change of PROGRAMME, when in reality it is merely a transposition of numbers; but being confident in the strong resources of our DOUBLE COMPANY

WE FEAR NOT TO PROMISE A FULL AND COMPLETE CHANGE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT!!!

THE GREAT

WARREN SISTERS!

WARREN SISTERS!

IN A NEW AERIAL ACT.

DASHWAY'S UNRIVALLED BAR ACT.

THE ALDEANS IN NEW ACTS.

GEORGE WARREN,

THE MODERN SAMSON.

MDLLE. LE BLONDE'S

GREAT JOCKEY ACT.

GEORGE HARMSTON'S

NEW RIDING ACT

RIO TROUPE OF LADY ACROBATS

THE FREDERICK'S TROUPE.

WEATHERLEY'S MUSICAL ACT.

SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES.

Children and Servants half price to all parts of the Circus.

Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 4 p.m.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR

Will produce at the

GAIETY THEATRE

ON

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, AT 9-15 P.M., AND

ON

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB., AT 3-30 P.M.

THE ABSURDLY FUNNY ECCENTRICITY

IN 3 ACTS,

THE WEDDING MARCH,

BY

W. S. GILBERT.

NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!

MUSIC!!! DANCING!!!

PRICES:

Stalls and Seats in Boxes	Rs. 4
Second Seats	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING from the 15th instant, arrangements have been made for the SALE of ICE, SODA and COLD DRINKS to Passengers and the Public between Bombay and Ahmedabad by the Down Trains leaving Colaba at 5-30 A.M. and 10 P.M. for Ahmedabad, and Up Trains leaving Ahmedabad at 5-55 A.M. and 8-0 P.M., and between Ahmedabad and Wadhwan by the Down and Up Mails.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay proposes to apply in fifteen days from this date, for the Sanction of Government to the construction of a TRAMWAY with DOUBLE TRACKS in place of the Single Track now existing along the Kalbadevi Road, from Money School to the Junction of Kalbadevi Road, Shaik Memon Street and Bhaleshwar Road.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the undersigned, at his office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th February, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJEE HOSSUM HAJEE CHOTANI, of Bombay, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased

HAJI O'MAN HAJI CHOTANI, the brother, and HAJARABAI, the widow of the Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th day of February, 1896.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, weigh-bridge, iron, copper brass, cast-iron, coal ashes, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. SNOW, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of old wooden posts, ladders, W. I. brackets, lanterns, glass founts, chimneys, stoneware pipes, cast-iron, copper, empty K. oil tins with cases, &c.

Also at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a 5-ton weigh-bridge, scrap iron, coal ashes, clinker, old rubber, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

10 cases coloured twill shawls.
3 bales grey dhooties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale grey jaconets.
2 cases woollen cashmere.
1 case spring alpaca umbrellas.
On account of the concerned—
1 case cigars.
On account and at the risk of Gocouldass Vulubdass—
O G V 146—1 case muslins.
O G V 119—1 case fancies.
O G V 110—1 case brocades.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1896.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S FINEST OLD HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India

Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothee, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz
For India " „ Rs. 79 „ Rs. 42 „

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO'S GRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892,

IS THE FINEST VINTAGE OF THE CENTURY SURPASSING THE SPLENDID WINES

of '72, '74, & '80.

WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands:—

VIAL FILS	Fronsac	Claret.
"	Pauillac	"
"	Pontet Canet	"
LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine peg		Brandies.
FISSE THIRION & Co.,		Sillery.
"	White Card	} High class
"	Gold Seal	} Champagne.

GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × × old Liqueur Brandy.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.....Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL .....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL.....Chikalda, Berar.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, Commercial Museum Agency,

S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents, 24, Medows Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. A
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1896.

INCLUDING

CEYLON AND OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

PROPRIETORS:

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:—IMRE KIRALFY.

DIRECTORS:

PAUL CREMIEU-JAVAL, Esq., Chairman.
IMRE KIRALFY, Esq., Managing Director.
HAROLD THOMAS HARTLEY, Esq.
JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER, Esq.

SECRETARY:
HERMAN HART, Esq.

HONORARY COMMITTEE:—

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.
The Earl of Warwick and Brooke.
Colonel The Earl of Dundonald.
Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
Viscount Sidmouth.
Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lord Auckland.
Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE great success attending the EMPIRE of INDIA EXHIBITION of 1895, has induced the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, to hold another, even larger and far more elaborate, Exhibition of the economic wealth of our great Eastern Dependencies, during the Season of 1896.

At the forthcoming Exhibition, every endeavour will be made to present in a most complete manner, the Products and Manufactures, Arts and Industries, of the different parts of India, as well as those of Ceylon, Burmah and other Asiatic Dependencies.

The Exhibition of 1896 will be opened early in May next, for a period of about five months, and will be held at the Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of over 22 acres.

The three main Exhibition Buildings are fine examples of Indian architecture and are surrounded by beautifully-designed Gardens, with a Lake on which electric Launches carry visitors to and fro. The best Military Bands will perform throughout the day, and at night thousands of electric and other lights lend enchantment and brilliancy to the scene. Restaurants and Buffets are plentifully provided in convenient places. In brief, the excellent arrangements which tended to make the Exhibition of 1895 one of the most attractive public resorts in the Metropolis, will be maintained and augmented for 1896.

Diplomas will be awarded for excellence of exhibits.

Few Exhibitions ever held in London have offered greater advantages to exhibitors, and it is intended to make this series of Exhibitions unequalled in this respect. In proof of the appreciation of the efforts made by the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, it may be stated that though the Exhibition of 1895 did not open until the 30th May, it was visited in less than five months by 2,141,926 persons.

Intending Exhibitors may obtain all particulars on application to the Bombay Office, Hummum Street, Fort.

R. A. WILLIS, Agent
For THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS COMPANY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Calcutta Bombay Tamis San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive Shanghai Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

D. HENRIOT
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street; Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Barcelona, Geneva, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	„	97,19,694 10 5
Bankers Balances	„	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	„	1,13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,88,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19 08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

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IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Whee'.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Swastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols ☊, ☽, & ☿.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABFIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⲙⲙⲙ.
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chiavath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boat.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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Broach Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	220
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English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
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Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,800	100	100	Nil	...
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Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
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Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	16 pr.ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	169
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
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Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,065
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179 Do.	,, 0-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
Bombay Diocesan Conference reassembles, 10-30 a.m.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup.
Opening of Bombay Art Society's Exhibition by H. E. the Governor, 5-30 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.
Gaiety Theatre: Thespian Club's Performance, 9-15 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Presentation of an address to Mr. Hajee Jakeria Hajee Ahmed by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, at the Anjuman Madrasa, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Courtfield entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Lawada left it esterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Electra entered, and the steamers Onda, Salazi, Nubia, and Dumra left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Chumpa Lane fair takes place, to-day, at Pydhownie.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the building fund of the Samaj.

AID TO THE POOR-BOX.—Mr. Hansraj Govindji has forwarded a sum of Rs. 50 to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to be put in the Police Court poor-box.

ARRIVAL.—Balsinghji Raisinghji, of Khirsra, arrived in Bombay from Kathiawar by yesterday's mail train, and is staying with the Kumar Saheb of Palitana at his bungalow on Cumballa Hill.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 6,106, the daily average being 196. The total of new patients was 790.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played, to-day, on the Gymkhana ground, between the Officers of the Royal Indian Marine and the Officers of the P. and O. Service. Play to commence at 1-30 p.m., sharp.

SPECIAL JURORS FINED.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. A. Mair and Mr. J. H. Latimer were fined Rs. 100 each for not attending to serve on the special jury. Both the fines were afterwards remitted on an affidavit made by each of the gentlemen named.

A HINDU WEDDING.—Invitations have been issued by Mr. Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, the well-known merchant of Bombay, to attend the marriage of his grand-son, Goverdhan Tribhowandass. The marriage will be celebrated at "Madhav Baugh," and friends are invited to attend the ceremony on Saturday evening at nine o'clock, and on Sunday afternoon at 4-30. Mr. Goverdhandass is a promising son of Mr. Tribhowandass.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be performed by the Band of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, at the Art Exhibition (Secretariat), this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	The Silver Trumpets
Overture	Le Comte de Essex
Valse	The Dancing Girl
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard
Laudler	The Merry Swiss Girls
Fantasia	German Folk Songs
Reminiscences of Verdi	

Viviani
Mercadante
Owen
Sullivan
Muth
Kappey
Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of January last, there were 121 bullocks, 18 horses, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakurbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January 88 bullocks, 66 horses, and 24 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 85 bullocks, 47 horses, and 15 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—13 horses, 4 bullocks, 1 she-buffalo, 3 calves, 5 kine, 30 dogs, 1 she-goat, 1 deer, 1 parrot, and 1 peacock.

DEATH OF A PARSEE PHILANTHROPIST.—The death of Mr. Hormasji Asaji Havaldar, though in mature age, deprives the Navsari public, and Parsee charity funds in particular, of an impartial, persevering, and honest member. At the "Oothamna" ceremony, Dr. Desai declared that a public-spirited Parsee sent through him a good sum, to commemorate Mr. Havaldar's service, zeal, and philanthropy to establish a prize in his name in any of the schools. It is to be hoped that others as public-spirited will take an example as well as see it satisfactory that there are some who appreciate people's services to the public even after their death.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Nagdavie Street, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Ali Mahomed Joosub, aged five, the son of a timber merchant, residing on the second floor of a house in that locality. On Friday afternoon deceased was playing near the fire-place in the cookroom, when his clothes caught fire. The boy screamed, when his father, who was seated in the drawing-room, ran into the kitchen, and extinguished the flames by pouring a quantity of water, but not before the boy was extensively burnt over the chest, abdomen, and shoulders. Deceased was treated at home, and died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

ASSAULTING A FELLOW-COACHMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mullari Khundoo a coachman in the service of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, at Dongree Street, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Pullakhan Mahkhan, a fellow-coachman in the service of the same master, by means of a stone. It appears that about 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, accused was directed by complainant to get his gharry ready for his master, when the former refused to do so, stating that it was then his holiday. An altercation then ensued between them, when accused in the heat of the moment picked up a stone and struck complainant with it on the right cheek, injuring the bone seriously. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The case was adjourned on the application of the police.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. R. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Vieyras, Messrs. Harkisondas Norotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and K. M. Shroff. The Committee considered letter from the Acting Commissioner, requesting acceptance of the offer of Messrs. D. Jivanji and Sons of Rs. 7,500 for the renewal of the right of collecting squatters' fees at the beef, fish, and mutton markets at the Arthur Crawford Markets for a period of one year from 1st April next. It was resolved that in the opinion of the Standing Committee the right of collecting the fees be put up to public auction. After transacting some other business of minor importance, the Committee adjourned.

DEATH OF A PARSEE LADY.—A telegram was, yesterday, received in Bombay announcing the death, on Tuesday, at Calcutta, of Bai Sakurbai, widow of the late Mr. Manekjee Rustamjee, at one time one of the wealthiest Parsi merchants of Calcutta, China, and Bombay, and ship-owner of over thirty square-rigged vessels and clippers. She was about seventy years of age at the time of her death. Sixty years ago she went to Calcutta, by a steam-boat, being the first Parsi lady who crossed the sea by steam. She was educated in English and her vernacular, and perceiving the advantages of a liberal education, she took care to bring up her four daughters and two sons in the same liberal spirit, and thus paved the way for female education by her example both in Calcutta and Bombay. Her eldest son, Mr. Hirjibhoy Manekjee, is the Persian Consul at Calcutta, as his cousin, Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustamjee, is the Vice-Consul for Persia, in Bombay. The third day's funeral obsequies will be solemnized this morning at the residence of Mr. Cowasjee, her nephew and son-in-law.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged a Mahomedan of damaged character, named Burkhatkhan Gendakhan aged twenty-five years, having a record of several previous convictions against him, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a metal watch, of the value of Rs. 10, and two chains, worth Rs. 4, the property of Dinmahomed Ebrahim, a servant, residing at Falkland Road. The accused was further charged with assaulting Bahali Atmaji, a policeman No. 364D, with a view to deter him from discharging his public duty. Mr. Kaikhoshroo Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended accused. On Saturday night complainant was seated near a pan-shop at Falkland Road, when accused came up to him and demanded money for drinks. Complainant refused the demand, whereupon accused dealt him a blow with a cane, which he had in his hand. Complainant got up, when accused snatched the watch and chain away from complainant's pocket, and attempted to decamp. Complainant caught hold of accused and attempted in vain to re-take the watch and chain, and called out for help. A policeman ran to the spot, and tried to arrest accused when the latter hit the policeman's hand, and giving him a black-eye, knocked him down. In the meantime another policeman and a Parsee turned up, and the accused was secured, with the watch and chain in his hand. The accused denied the charge, stating that he was carrying his dog along the road, when complainant's dog bit his dog, and this gave rise to an altercation and struggle between them, when the sepoy turned up and arrested him. Accused further stated that he was drunk at the time and struck a blow to the sepoy, not knowing his position, as he was not in his uniform. His Worship convicted Burkat on both the charges, and as he was in old offender sentenced him to an accumulated term of twenty-two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGER.

THE great loss sustained by the death of his Highness Maharaja Takhtsinji of Bhownugger will never be repaired, but it will be a consolation to Prince Bhawsinji, who was installed on the gadi only the other day, that the sorrow caused by the death of the Maharaja is widespread and not only shared by his subjects, but even by the public of Bombay at large, amongst whom he had become so much popular by reason of his many kind and thoughtful deeds, and his many liberal acts, which had gained so much esteem and which enabled him to win golden opinions of all with whom he had come into contact. The late Maharaja possessed a rare and singular combination of many good qualities both of head and heart, and his liberality was unbounded yet discreet and discriminating. It may be truly said that his princely munificence were made without any ostentation, simply for the good of the public; and, besides, his private charities were numerous. It can be said without the least exaggeration that no Prince in Kathiawar has won so much love and esteem of his people. The Princes of his type are indeed rare. Loyalty to the Imperial Government was his pass-word. Having received sound education, the Maharaja turned out a staunch supporter of education, which he promoted by the best means in his power, and the fruits of which his subjects will reap, even after his death. The Samaldas College and other institutions will remain a lasting monument of his great interest in the affairs of education. During the regime of his Highness Takhatsingji, the female education received great impetus in Bhownugger, and the fact, that his Highness took an earnest interest in the promotion of the education of the people, served so far as to drive the people to shake off their apathy to education and to stimulate amongst them the diffusion of knowledge and science.

To give eloquent and adequate expression to the sense of great loss sustained by the sad and untimely death of the young Maharaja, which has cast a gloom over a large circle of his friends and admirers and the subjects of the Bhownugger State at large, an influential meeting of leading gentlemen of the native communities of Bombay was convened, yesterday evening, in the hall of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit's bungalow at Walkeshwar, when about half-a-dozen speakers paid a high tribute to the many excellent qualities of his Highness, whose sun has indeed set in the meridian.

Amongst those present were:—Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Rowan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, Messrs. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Nanabhoy Rustomji Ranina, Vurjivandas Madhowdas, Ghellabhai Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay, Hormusji Muncherji Chichgur, Mansookhram Surajram Tripathy, Sett Lukmidas Khimji, Dewan, Professor T. Cooke, Principal, College of Science, Dastur Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, Dr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Modyi, Messrs. Hormusji Eduljl Allbless, Tribhovandas Virjivandas, Sorabshaw Byramji Doctor, Merwanji Furdoonji Murzban, Vandrawandas Purshotomdas, Jehanghir Hormasji M dy-Nanu Narayen Kothare, Khan Bahadur Manekshaw Dhanjishaw Doctor, Messrs. Kawasji Eduljl Patel, Rustomji Framji Patel, Jehangihir Dossabhoy Framji, Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Rutonshaw Dadabhoy, Hormusji Dadabhoy Judge, Edaiji Nusserwanji Sethna, Dr. Rustom Nanabhoy Ranina, Dr. Ardeshir Kama, Dr. Kawasji Hormusji, Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonji, of Surat, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramji Doctor, Sorabji Kaikhosroo Patuk, Dr. Pestonji Nicholson, Messrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Edulji Nusserwanji Sethna, Dewdut Danee, Khan Bahadur Hafi Cassum Mecha, Vibhucandas Atmaram, Manjibhoy Nathoobhoy, F. W. Bickel, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Co., Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormusji Karaka, Messrs. Timoolji B. Sethna, Phirozshah Bhicaji Motivalla, Jehanghir B. Motivalla, Chutoorbhooj Bhatchundas, Tullockchund Manockchund, Abji Oomersey, Cursondas Valabhdas, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, seconded by Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman said: The great and good man, whose death we have met to mourn here to-day, was known to us, by his noble deeds, and who had acquired so much fame and won our affections, and whose bright and happy face was so much familiar to us, that I need not describe at great length all the virtues of that generous Prince, who has passed away from our midst, leaving us to lament his sad death. I refer to Maharaja Takhtsinghji, of Bhownugger, whose name has become so much popular in not so native home. His wise and sound policy of administration had raised him to the highest pinnacle of fame amongst the enlightened people, and amongst the poor and the ignorant his ideal is worshipped for his liberality and ever-readiness to help those who needed help. Not only had he won the affection of his own subjects, but he had been fortunate enough to win the hearts of the people of Bombay, and his name has become a household word, even in remote parts of India. He was an enlightened ruler, and deserved the honours which had been trusted upon him by the Government. A amongst the most useful and chief virtues of his Highness, I may mention mercy, justice, truth, and a general desire to promote the good of his subjects, to make his people prosperous and contented, to diffuse education amongst them, and to ameliorate the condition of the masses. He was a far-sighted and liberal-minded Prince, who, undeterred by obloquy or difficulty, steered through the pass of righteousness. His chief characteristics were his genial disposition, perseverance, and he was gifted with sound common-sense, which enabled him to discern right from wrong. He had made his State a model one in Kathiawar by sheer personal industry, actuated by a keen desire to do greatest good to the largest number. Himself an enlightened and educated ruler, he gave the fruits of higher education to his subjects, and showered their blessings for the same. He established the Samaldas College in his own capital, and has established scholarships in different schools and colleges. The aid he gave to the Rajkumar College, Poona Science College, Poona High School, and the Poona Native Institution are the living evidence of the deep interest he evinced in educational matters. As a writers in various countries he extended his patronage and encouraged them as much as he could. To him rightly deserves the credit of initiating the liberal reform of carrying out the administration of the State, and his Highness was singularly fortunate in the choice of his councillors, by whose advise and co-operation immeasurable benefits have accrued to the Bhownugger State. He himself took a personal interest in all affairs of the State, and was a strong advocate of reforms towards good and useful directions, and even the humblest of menials could get facility to go and lay his complaint before him. Impartial administration of justice is a sound and solid foundation of a State, and his Highness has made his name immortal by taking steps for the prompt dispensation of justice at the smallest cost possible, and the reform towards that direction is so complete and thorough that, according to the Gujerati proverb, a lamb can drink water at one and the same fountain with a tiger without the least fear of being mollested. His Highness's zeal in this direction is most commendable. With the aid of talented, educated, and experienced men like Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, C.S.I., and Mr. Muncherji Merwanji Bhownugree, C.I.E., the Member of Parliament for Bethnal Green, his Highness made the law courts and law codes in Bhownugger perfect and complete and free from every kind of objection. The deceased has set a noble example to other Native States by expelling the disorders and intrigues in the State, and by exposing such intrigues successfully in the British Court of Justice, and thus setting the State freed from all sorts of complications. His many good works, such as erection of docks, roads, fountains, wells, water-works, hospitals and dispensaries, dharamsallas, steam-vessels, dredgers, all bear silent and yet eloquent testimony to his fostering care to make the people happy. His endeavours to develop the trade and commerce of his State, upon which depends the prosperity of every country and every nation were indeed most praiseworthy. The existence of the Bhownugger-Gondal Railway was due to his strenuous efforts, and his Highness paid about eighty-five lakhs of rupees from the coffers of the Bhownugger State towards the construction of this railway, and thus has earned the thanks of all the people, because this has led to the increase of commerce and prosperity of the people, and given great impetus to the opening of other branches and feeder railways. No reasonable application made to him for any charitable work ever went in vain. His princely munificence to the Northbrook Club and Imperial Institute are still fresh in our minds. Besides there were many charities which can be cast in the category, as the Gujerati proverb which says, "his left hand did not know what his right hand did." His popularity was so great that even in his life-time a "dharamsala" was built in commemoration of his excellent administration, and a marble statue was also ordered and it was to be shortly unveiled. He was a father of a contented and happy people. His loyalty to the British Raj was unbounded and genuine. His object of undertaking a tour to England was to show his loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and few have been so much fortunate as his Highness to gain so great honours from the British Government. He was "Knight Grand Cross" of the society, and had won the affection of every body, old or young, male or female, who ever came into contact with him. It gives us great pain to loose such a diamond of the first water. By his sudden and untimely disappearance from amongst us, the poor have lost a generous-hearted patron, Bhownugger has lost its brightest ornament, the war has lost a wise leader and adviser, India, and especially Bombay, has lost a noble helper, the British Government have lost a most loyal and faithful friend and ally. Religion and art and science has lost its devoted votary, but his deeds will live after him and his name will be made immortal by its being engraved on the hearts of his people on account of his noble virtues and deeds, which is a most enduring and ever-lasting tablet which can be erected in memory of a deceased prince. In conclusion, we shall simply express a hope that his successor Prince Bhawsingji, will follow in the footsteps of his father and give additional lustre to the name of his worthy and noble father by completing the reforms introduced by him and keeping the progress of the State in pace with the time and by remaining faithful and loyal to the British Raj.

The chairman then read to the meeting the following telegram received by him from Mr. Vijeshunker Gowrishunker, of Bhownugger:—"Sorry being absent from Bombay, can't attend to-day's meeting convened for expressing condolence for most lamentable demise of our most respected Maharaja Saheb. Fully sympathise with the object thereof." The chairman also stated that he had received two letters, one from Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and another from a Parsee gentleman of Damaun, in which they regretted for their absence from the meeting, and sympathised with the object thereof.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., then said:—Sir Jamsetji and Gentlemen,—It is my painful duty to propose the first resolution that has been entrusted to my care. My friend, Sir Jamshedji, has fully described the many excellent qualities of the late Maharaja, whose death is universally regretted. His Highness, being my personal friend, I wish to give expression to what I personally know of his Highness, who was most kind-hearted and generous, and had a boundless treasure of mercy in him. He was the personfication of justice, mercy, charity, and kindness, and his name be long remembered as a supporter of the poor. His Highness took care to supply food to the starving, to give drinking-water to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to administer medicine to the sick, and in general to extend a helping hand to the helpless. The blind, the maimed, and the deaf, he fed and clothed at his expense. In the prosperity of the agricultural class he took a keen interest, and was always anxious for their welfare. To benefit the cultivators, to increase the revenues of the State without levying additional burden of taxation on the people, he built tanks and wells. At the time of the scarcity of rain, or famine, the deceased Maharaja refunded the tax, and gained the blessings of his subjects. He was so anxious and zealous for the promotion of the welfare of his people that, whenever he came to Bombay, he talked to me about the remedies to be adopted for the improvement of the crop of cotton and grain and other species in the Bhownugger State, and always listened with attention to the suggestions made by me for the development of those useful articles. The deceased was on very good terms with the members of his family, whom he had sent to England for the purposes of higher education at great expense. He never hurt the feelings of others, and his help to many charitable institutions in Bombay was great. He always paid a share in every fund started for a good object, without any distinction of caste and creed.

After referring to the numerous charitable acts of his Highness, Sir Dinshaw said that it was a pity that such an enlightened and liberal ruler should have been cut off in the prime of life, but it would be a small comfort to them that, although his soul has departed from the body, his memory would always be green amongst them by reason of his deeds, which had made his name famous. Man is mortal, but he who does good deeds leaves behind him his good name, and his memory is cherished by the people. He had a noble disposition, and he was the shining light of India. A brilliant star has faded, but its shining light, which once illuminated the sphere, will never be forgotten by those who have witnessed it.

Sir Dinshaw then proposed that this meeting expresses its deep regret at the melancholy and untimely death of the first-class ruler like the benevolent Maharaja of Bhownugger, who was kind and generous.

Mr. Manjibhoy Nathubhoy seconded the resolution, which was carried "sub-silencia."

Mr. Vurjiwandass Madhowdass then proposed, and Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit seconded, that it was desirable to start a fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja in a suitable form to be decided hereafter by a committee to be named at the meeting.

The resolution was agreeed to.

An influential and large committee was then appointed to give effect to the former resolutions:—

The committee consisted of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, Sir Cawasji Jehanghir, Knight, Messrs. Vurjiwndas Madhowdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Justice Badrudin Tayebji, Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Vithaldas Damodhurdas Thackersey, Nanu Narryen Kothare, Harkisondas Narotomdas, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosroo Nowroji Kharaji, Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Virchund Deepchund, Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Jehangir Dossabhoy Karaka, Vandravandas Pershotamdas, Jaibhoy Ardeshir Seth, Sirdar Dorabji Padumji, Khan Bahadur Messrs. Cursetji Rustomji Kama, Nanabhoy Dossabhoy Judge, Hormusji Framji and Bhalchundra Krishna, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, and Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormusji Karaka.

On the motion of Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, it was resolved to forward a copy of the resolutions with a letter of condolence signed by the gentlemen who composed the meeting, and the secretaries of the committee just then appointed, to his Highness Maharaja Bhowsinghji.

Shet Lakhmidass Khimji then proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw for allowing the use of the building for the painful purpose of expressing their sorrow to the bereaved family of the Maharaja. Mr. Lakhmidass said a few large gathering was the testimony to the popularity of the deceased Maharaja, whose sterling worth was known to everybody.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in seconding the resolution, briefly alluded to the irreparable loss caused by the death of his Highness the Maharaja Takhtsingji.

The resolution was agreed to.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair, took the opportunity to eulogise the numerous good deeds of the late Maharaja Takhtsingji, and in a most pathetic manner drew a painful but exact picture of the heavy loss sustained by the people of Kathiawar in a neat but brief speech remarkable for correct Gujerati diction no less than for the appropriateness of thought and sentiment.

Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar seconded the resolution, which was carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

BEAUTY IN THE CIRCUS.

"ALL the world loves a beautiful woman; there are never too many of them in existence to satiate this taste," said Col. Chas. B. Hicks, of the Harmston Circus, last evening, after the large audience had been seated, and he was puffing his fragrant Havana. "But my dear fellow," said he, "get lovely women in any branch of the show business and you are all right, but the demand is greater than the supply. The stage has always appealed to the professional society beauty, and now they are rushing the circus. From the beauty of society to the beauty of the circus, is but a step, and that one easily taken under the incentive of the unlimited adulation, attention, and interest assured in the latter sphere. The presence of even one such woman on the local stage is all a manager requires, but here we have dozens. Our worthy manageress at one time was one of Russia's greatest favourites, and to

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NOTICE.

IN consequence of further instructions received from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, that COURT MOURNING shall CONTINUE to the 5th March, the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on the 17th instant, for which invitations have been issued, CANNOT TAKE PLACE.

By Order,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.
Government House, Malabar Point.
12th February, 1896.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

CONSOLS in London declined ¼ per cent. yesterday to 108¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118½; and French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 103½; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·23. About £400,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher, at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged, at 30 7/8d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal remained at 67 3/8 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange half a cent higher, at 4·88 dollars.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,200,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of Spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64ths. lower, the extreme quotations having been 4 13-32d. for February deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for June July. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; Imports 48,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 3-16; but May Futures were three points lower, at 7·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's Arrivals, at the ports to date, and those in the two previous years, respectively.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	23,000	34,000	18,000
Three days' do.	60,000	76,000	43,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895.....	4,169,000	6,374,000	5,022,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day with a moderate business passing, with prices on the previous level. Exporters have bought 1,250 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 166-8; 400 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 184; and 250 Akola, at Rs. 180; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 500 Oomrawuttee Ginned, at Rs. 185; and 200 each of Chalisgaum at Rs. 175; and Mulkapur, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone to-day, at an advance of one anna per cwt. in prices; but with only a moderate amount of busines passing. The following are our closing quotations:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-11-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-10-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4-10-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-8-0	"
Hard Red.....	" 4-10-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, the only change in prices having been in *Linseed* which has declined in value one anna per cwt.; our quotations this evening being as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 10 6	to 6 12 6	per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,339 bales.
Wheat	2,729 cwts.
Linseed	4,816 "
Gingellyseed.....	9,703 "
Groundnuts	3,398 "
Rice	18,493 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but with little enquiry from shippers. May business has been done for Hamburg, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened steady this morning after yesterday's holiday at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and hardened to 1s. 2 3-16d. for Telegraphic, for February transfer, at which a little business was reported; also a moderate amount of three months' sight Mercantile Bills at our quotation. The amount of business passing, however, has been very limited, and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 2 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 7-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 9-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...1'50½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a material advance in prices, 107 1-16 having been quoted both for Cash and the March Settlement, these rates having been maintained to the close.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, and the only changes in prices shown in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 35 in Manockjee Petit, and of Rs. 55 in Hyderabad; a decline of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 in David; and of Rs. 5 each, in Luckhmidas and Oriental. Mofussil Co., are Rs. 2½ higher, and New Indian Re. 1½. Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 50 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	108⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63
Bar Silver	30 7-8

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Paramatta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday fifteenth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	2	44 p.m.	...	16
Suez	12	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 12th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	55	...	1
" Karachi	...	8	...	2
" Madras	...	29	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 11.

10 p.m.	79·5

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

6 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	80·2
6 p.m.	79·7

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,
ITS DIMENSIONS,
AND
ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

PART II.

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OF

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CALCUTTA.

DEATH.

BANAJI—February 11, at Calcutta, Bai Dossibai (Sakerbai), widow of the late Manekji Rustomji Banaji, Esq., of Calcutta, and sister of Dadabhai Dossabhai Baserna. Her Oothmana Ceremony at Seth Manekji Seth's Agiary, Fort, at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAKE—January 29, at Coconada, the wife of G M Lake, of a son.

SMITH—February 1, at Dharmsala, the wife of C Somers-Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

WILKINSON—January 29 at Quetta, the wife of C W Wilkinson, R E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SARGEAUNT—JOHNSTONE—February 5, at the Mission Church, Hubli, by the Rev W W Baillie, assisted by the Rev H Lateward, Walter Sargeaunt, S M Railway, to Selena (Lily), only daughter of the late Major-General G N Johnstone, Madras Staff Corps, and Mrs Johnstone, of Bideford, N Devon.

DEATHS.

GARDINER—February 3, at Mainpuri, William Archibald Gardiner, late of the N-W P and O Police, aged 70 years and 4 months.

GORDON—February 5, at Rawalpindi, Major Leonard Gordon, K O S Borderers, son of the late George Tomline Gordon, Esq., J P, of Cuckney Hall, Notts, aged 41 years.

SMITH—February 2, at Agra, from pneumonia, Julian Lycke Smith, aged 73 years.

SULLIVAN—February 3, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr Daniel Sullivan, late P W Inspector, S I Ry, Tanjore.

TURNBULL—February 3, at 17, Camac Street, Calcutta, Helena Mary, daughter of the late Peter Turnbull, aged 76.

WITHERS—February 4, at Fyzabad, accidentally drowned in the creek, John Herbert Withers, B A, Indian Civil Service, third son of the late Rev Withers, Vicar of Bury, Lancashire, aged twenty-four years and one month.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1896.

THE Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament deals with a quite unusual number of important subjects, some of which are referred to with a candour, or, at all events, an absence of official reticence, quite rare in royal utterances. This observation does not of course apply to the first paragraph, which in quite formal terms assures the Lords and Commons that Her Majesty continues to receive assurances of friendly sentiments from Foreign Powers. The casual reader would not gather from this that Her Majesty's Ministers have been recently dwelling with damnable iteration on the fact that the Foreign Powers are displaying on all hands sentiments of hate and suspicion, which are the very opposite of friendly. The necessity for extending and improving the Naval defences of the country is put at the head of the list of subjects recommended to Parliament, as the most important to which its efforts can be directed. The apparent contradiction between that recommendation and the assurance that Foreign Powers are actuated by friendly sentiments need not, however, detain us. It is one thing to receive assurances of friendship, and it is quite another to place implicit confidence in their strength and sincerity. The Anglo-French "interchange of declarations," which is erroneously called a treaty, respecting the boundary area of the territory ruled over by King Chulalonkorn is stated to have for its object the establishment of the independence of the kingdom of Siam. There is, no doubt, good reason for this declaration, although the first effect of the arrangement is to deprive the kingdom of some two-thirds of its former territory. The justification for delimitating what is left, is the hope that France will now be satisfied. She has obtained the provinces of Ankhor and Battabang, said to be the most fertile of all, and a good deal of additional territory in the valley of the Mekong, and will now, perhaps, observe her undertaking to respect the valley of the Menam and leave the King in peace to improve that remnant of his once unwieldy kingdom by the aid of British capital. Parliament is next apprised that the Queen has accepted with the Emperor of Russia the line agreed upon by the mixed Commission for the delimitation of the frontier of India and Afghanistan from the Russian dominions. The Venezuelan question is just hinted at in the statement that the Government of the United States has expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that Her Majesty has expressed sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement in the matter. A satisfactory settlement of the dispute is anticipated; no doubt with sufficient grounds. The controversy which raged so angrily a few weeks since about the application of the Monroe doctrine to the differences with Venezuela, will now probably be heard of no more, until another Presidential election is coming round. In view of this denouement it is difficult to understand why there was such an ebullition of feeling about a boundary dispute so easy of settlement in an amicable spirit. Why did Mr. Olney in July last write a long despatch exposing the thorny side of the question, and why did Lord Salisbury, who took full time to consider his answer, write in December a reply which joined issue on the Monroe doctrine? It is equally incomprehensible that President Cleveland should in his turn have sent a Message to Congress breathing fire and flames in every line, and regarded by all Europe and America as a defiance and a challenge. So much pother about a temporary boundary line through the swamp jungle separating British Guiana from Venezuela which can be settled out of hand by a stroke of the pen!

Let us hope that the lesson will not be wholly thrown away upon those who are tempted to make political mountains out of very small molehills. Unfortunately there is little encouragement to believe that it will be seriously taken to heart when we read the words put into Her Gracious Majesty's speech by the Foreign Secretary anent the recent complications in the near East, which threatened a European war. "The Sultan has sanctioned the principal reforms in Armenia urged by Great Britain, France and Russia." That is precisely the statement which was made by Lord Salisbury in November last, when Mr. Gladstone exclaimed in his wrath that the Sultan's diplomacy had triumphed over the much vaunted concert of Europe. The Sultan has not triumphed, said his Lordship at Brighton, for he has given us everything we have asked. But there is not the faintest notion of responding to this conciliatory attitude on the part of the Sultan. In November last the Sovereign who had "given all we have asked him to give" was told that bad Governments could not escape the penalties of their misdeeds. The *obiter dictum* that a great deal of territory would shortly come into the market to be scrambled for, was not calculated to inspire either Turkey or Europe with confidence. It is impossible not to recognise the same spirit in the sentence of the Royal Speech following that we have just quoted:—I deeply regret the fanatical outbreak of a section of the Turkish (? Kurdesh) population, resulting in a series of massacres, causing the deepest indignation in Great Britain." Whether so intended or not this last phrase implies that the indignation was confined to Great Britain. Was that the case? The fact is that the version of the deplorable events in Armenia, here compressed into a sentence, is, to use Lord Salisbury's classic phrase, incomplete, and therefore misleading. It does not correctly represent what really took place. And it is not the view taken of the events in Armenia on the Continent.

We reproduce elsewhere a remarkable letter in which "A Foreigner," a European statesman, said to be of royal rank, communicates to the *Times* his view of the reasons why Great Britain seems to be surrounded by enemies. After enumerating the list of our enemies, he adds that England has of late estranged many of her former friends by her recently inaugurated policy in the Far East. "Whatever may be said about the so-called Armenian question, it can hardly be denied," says this impartial and friendly observer, "that the motives as well as the means of the diplomatic campaign against Turkey seemed to many people inopportune and ill-chosen . . . In England they say that. . . . the Government was obliged to take into account the excitement of the British public. But on the Continent opinions are totally different. There it has not remained a secret that the Armenian Patriotic Association enjoyed long ago the support of Liberal politicians in England, and that the outbreak of discontent, and the rising in the Kurdesh Mountains were in close connection with the agitation in London. As this outbreak entailed the defence, and the outburst of fanaticism on the part of the Moslem population, the recent disorder and bloodshed in Asia Minor are attributed not only to the incapable rule of the Porte, but also to the machinations spun and supported in England, which is now accused of having disturbed the peace of the world, and of having entered on action without premeditating its ulterior consequences." The sentence devoted in the Queen's Speech to the troubles in Armenia does not appear to be adequate or convincing, when compared with the words we have just quoted. The reference to the Transvaal episode accords President Kruger the recognition to which his moderation and wisdom in handing over his prisoners to Sir Hercules Robinson justly entitles that hard-headed and prudent ruler. While giving expression to legitimate satisfaction at the fortunate result of the Ashantee expedition, Her Majesty takes the opportunity of expressing her appreciation of the widespread sympathy which touched and comforted her and her bereaved daughter under the affliction at the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The only direct allusion to Indian affairs is the mention of the success of the Chitral Expedition and the loyal observance of the border tribes of the engagement to maintain and protect the road from Peshawar to the Chitral Valley. The business to be submitted to Parliament, after the extension and improvement of the naval defences are provided for, includes measures for the mitigation of agricultural distress, and the granting of further assistance to voluntary schools. The Irish Land Bill, a Bill to compensate workmen for injuries, one for the better regulation of public companies, and last, but not least, a Bill to check the immigration of destitute aliens, exhausts the programme of Home legislation.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE, the representative of the Anti-Slavery Society, who recently told some remarkable stories of slavery in Zanzibar, was apparently dissatisfied with his trip to East Africa. So on the way home he turned his attention to Aden, and on behalf of the Howard Association pried into the methods of castigation carried out there under official sanction. Boys and men from Somaliland who go for work or are resident in Aden are punished, according to Mr. Mackenzie's opinion, in a most cruel manner. For petty thefts they are tied up to a post and lashed, "some tender boys receiving as many as fifty lashes on their bare backs." The Howard Association, which was instituted under the late Lord Brougham for the promotion of the best methods of Penal Treatment and Crime Prevention, professes to labour "to indoctrinate the public mind with the importance of a reformatory and radically preventive treatment." And it condemns the system of punishment in vogue in Aden. Men of worldly wisdom sit on its board, and might be expected to believe that the authorities in Aden are the best judges of the treatment calculated to be most effectual. But on the strength of Mr. Donald Mackenzie's statement they worried the Secretary of State, and he wrote to the Bombay Government, which was able to prove that Mr. Mackenzie's statement was grossly exaggerated, and that instead of fifty lashes the maximum is thirty. As the Bombay Government points out, the treatment of the Somalis at Aden differs in no respect from that of all other native subjects of Her Majesty. That is precisely what the Chief of Police at Aden told him, but Mr. Mackenzie apparently was unwilling to believe him. He is not satisfied, and he moreover presumes to doubt whether the Aden authorities have a right to apply the Indian Criminal Code to the Somalis. They are not British Indians, he says, but natives of Africa under British protection, and a fine set of men. Mr. Mackenzie fails to see that the coloured settler and the native of Aden must be treated alike. The Somali is in no way superior to the Arab of Aden, and a rascal from a foreign country should be punished, if anything, more severely than one who is unfortunately born amongst us. The Howard Association, however, apparently is not prepared to act on the data given by Mr. Mackenzie, but its Committee have passed a resolution in which they express a hope that both in Aden and in India the chief authorities may see the justice and wisdom of abolishing invidious race distinctions in modes of punishment, not only on grounds of humanity, but also because such distinctions tend to injure the interests of Imperial loyalty and unity. The Howard Association stultifies itself by passing such an absurd resolution. It knows nothing of the necessities of the subject, nor will it ever know unless it sends a more practical-minded, less emotional Commissioner to spy out the land than Mr. Donald Mackenzie, whose reports both upon Zanzibar Slavery and Aden criminal punishments have been discredited.

WE published yesterday an account of the successful issue of the little expedition which Sir H. H. Johnston, the Commissioner in British Central Africa, was compelled to send against the troublesome tribes on the north-eastern shore of Lake Nyassa. In addition to subduing Zarafi, Sir H. H. Johnston has also quieted the Yao chief Mponda, and released close upon six hundred slaves. The operations commenced on December 1, and were completed after two and a-half day's fighting. All the Mlozi's stockades were destroyed, the chief himself being captured, tried, and executed within four days. The British force counted, roughly speaking, fifty casualties, the only officer wounded being Lieutenant G. de H. Smith of the Indian Staff Corps (45th Sikhs), who is serving with the Sikh force recently enlisted in this country for service in Central Africa. Lieutenant Smith was, we learn, the first man to enter Mlozi's stockade, and has been highly commended by Sir H. H. Johnston for his gallantry. It appears that the operations against Mlozi were no part of the Commissioner's original programme for the autumn campaign. Indeed, Sir H. H. Johnston did not propose to attempt more than the reduction of Zarafi this season; but Mlozi not only threatened to close the road between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, but had already commenced to carry his threat into execution. He informed several Europeans that "as the Englishmen had stopped his road to the coast, so he would stop their road to Tanganyika." With this object he began rebuilding an old stockade that commanded the Tanganyika route, attacked some villages which had supplied carriers between the lakes, and slew several of the inhabitants. No other course was left to Sir H. H. Johnston but to fight him. An important Yao chief, named Mponda, also chose the occasion of the troops being engaged in the Zarafi campaign to become insubordinate. He also had to be reduced to subjection, and many of his relatives and principal supporters were taken prisoners, and three hundred and seventy-nine of his slaves released. The soldiers we sent out there a year ago have already shown the material they are made of. They have accounted for between two and three hundred of their opponents and have maintained the reputation of the Sikh soldier.

HART'S ARMY LIST has now entered upon its fifty-seventh year of publication, and still retains its hold on public favour. The late Lieutenant-General Hart, when he hit upon the idea of compiling a list, which should not only give the names of staff and regimental officers and the corps they originally belonged to, but further, the dates of their commissions and a summary of their services, received little encouragement. There were, we understand, many who foretold failure, as no one required anything more than was supplied by the official list. But Hart's Army List had come to stay, and now it is indispensable. The new volume shows signs of careful revision, the transfers, promotions, and New Year's Honours of the period the bulk of the volume was printing, having been since added, the editor, a son of the late General Hart, regretting that as no official announcement of the medal to be granted for service in Chitral having been made up to the time of issue, the indication of the award of a medal or clasp has necessarily to be left for the next edition. So far as we have yet been able to test it, art is free from errors, and gives even more information than it professes to do.

AN animated debate, in which considerable diversity of opinion was shown, took place at the Diocesan Conference, yesterday, on the question of the Reunion of Christendom. It was opened by a paper read by the Rev. C. Gilder, who spoke of the wide interest just now felt in the question, the unique position of the Church of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Parliament was opened by Royal Commission to-day.

The Queen's speech, as read by the Lord Chancellor, was as follows :—

I continue to receive assurances of friendly sentiments from Foreign Powers.

The principal object of the Anglo-French Treaty in Siam is to make more secure the establishment of the independence of the Kingdom of Siam.

I have accepted with the Emperor of Russia the line agreed upon by the Commissioners for delimitating the frontier of India and Afghanistan from Russian dominions.

The Government of the United States has expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela, and I have expressed sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

The Sultan has sanctioned the principal reforms in Armenia, urged by Great Britain, France, and Russia. I deeply regret the fanatical outbreak of a section of the Turkish population, resulting in a series of massacres, causing the deepest indignation in Great Britain.

Her Majesty then alludes to the armed incursion into the Transvaal from the territory of the Chartered Company, resulting in a deplorable collision with the Boers. The British Government promptly intervened to prohibit it, and warned her Majesty's subjects against participating therein. The origin of the proceeding will be the subject of a searching inquiry.

President Kruger, acting with moderation and wisdom, has placed his prisoners in the hands of Sir Hercules Robinson, and I undertake to bring to trial their leader. President Kruger's conduct and his voluntary assurances lead me to believe that he recognises the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances complained of by the majority of the inhabitants of the Transvaal.

Her Majesty then alludes to the necessity for and the fortunate result of the Ashantee expedition. Her Majesty and her daughter are greatly touched and comforted at the widespread sympathy at home and abroad owing to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Her Majesty hopes that efficient British control over Kumassi will tend to develop the country benefit the people, and promote peace and commerce.

Allusion is then made to the success of the Chitral expedition, and the engagement with the border tribes to maintain and protect the road from Peshawar, which has been loyally observed.

Her Majesty then says that the extension and improvement of the Naval defences of the country is the most important subject to which the efforts of Parliament can be directed.

Measures will be presented during the Session to mitigate agricultural distress, and further assistance will be given to voluntary schools.

The Irish Land Act and the following Bills are announced :—

Compensation for injuries to workmen.

Regulations for public companies and for checking the importation of destitute aliens.

(The above has been delayed in transmission.)

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 11, MIDNIGHT.

The Lords have voted the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

In the debate which took place, Lord Rosebery criticized the various points of the speech, notably the Siam Treaty, and our inaction as regards Armenia. His lordship approved of the policy of the Government in the Transvaal, but ridiculed the proposal to grant Home Rule to the Rand.

Lord Salisbury defended the Siam Treaty, which, he said, removed the possible danger of a French occupation of Siam. He believed that a compromise will be found to remove the chances of a conflict between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Relative to Armenia, his lordship said it was useless to threaten warlike measures, which it was impossible to enforce.

FEB. 12.

In the debate in the Commons on the Address, Sir W. V. Harcourt eulogized the action of Mr. Chamberlain in the Transvaal and the attitude of President Kruger, and demanded that a searching enquiry be made regarding the action of Dr. ameson and the Chartered Company.

Mr. Balfour said that the Chartered Company's armed force would be transferred to an Imperial officer, and a full enquiry would be opened as to the position of the Chartered Company after the trial of Dr. Jameson, unless all the facts were revealed at the trial.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

In a despatch from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador in London, his lordship promises to place at President Cleveland's disposal all the documents relating to the Venezuelan question.

THE TRANSVAAL ARMING.

The Transvaal Government has telegraphed ordering two more batteries of big guns from French and German firms.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Sexton has declined to accept the leadership of the Irish party.

THE PORTE AND PRINCE FERDINAND.

The Sultan has formally recognized Prince Ferdinand.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 12.

A collision occurred, last night, at the Kopergaon station, near Munmar, between a passenger and a goods train. About four persons were injured, but not very seriously. The cause of the accident is not known. The train, which brings the Calcutta dak, did not arrive till 1-45 in the afternoon, being nearly three hours late.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Whilst not desiring to enter at any length upon a topic which very properly belongs to the writers upon current events the keen struggle now going on for supremacy amongst three of our leading English Association clubs prompts me to offer a few remarks thereupon. Ever since the system of scoring by points for the season's championship was introduced a levelling process has been slowly but none the less surely manifesting itself, until to-day we find a trio of clubs practically equal after playing a series of a score or more of matches against the picked teams of England and each other. Without stopping to emphasise the point of the supremacy of the North over the South in Association football, it will perhaps be taken for granted that Derby County, Aston Villa, and Everton represent all that is best at the present moment of professional skill. The latter two of those just mentioned have for some years now been regarded as really high-class teams, but Derby County, although playing sturdily enough occasionally, and more especially on their own ground, have never quite filled the public eye as the other pair have done. However the critics may differ as to the composition of the eleven, the methods adopted, or the skill of the players, there can be no gainsaying the fact that they have come through the fray so far in fine fashion. A good deal of this success is no doubt due to their admirable leader, J. Goodall; but, granting this if we cared to sift beneath the surface a little, we should probably find that the splendid *esprit de corps* aroused in the team has been mainly responsible for its astonishing success. I say astonishing, too, with good grounds, after a glance at the doings of practically the same team in last season's contest. Everton, too, have acquitted themselves manfully, and should be very near fulfilling the hopes their supporters have built up during the past few years. True, the League championship has fallen to their share on one occasion, but all the same the club has not yet distinguished itself in the manner a good many anticipated when the exchequer was in such a flourishing condition. Taken week in and week out, the team is undoubtedly a well-balanced one, and as long as Chadwick. Milward, and Bell, together with that clever little half-back Holt, are in the eleven, good and attractive play is sure to be seen. The Midland team, Aston Villa, fortunate in the possession of a capable set of Reserves, appear to be going strongly, and have their friends who fancy them for highest honours. With these three clubs the ultimate issue appears to rest, but the task of selecting the most likely winning side must be left to those possessed of more discrimination and more daring. After all, however, the position of the leaders scarcely affords the same food for reflection as the comparatively retrograde movement of such bygone giants as Preston North End and Sunderland. But a short time since and these names were in everyone's mouth. Only so recently as last season, indeed, the "team of all the talents" (as some vainglorious individual described them) ran out winners of the season's championship. To-day, alas, they are scarcely mentioned as likely to be in the running. Perhaps still more pronounced is the decline of Preston North End. Surely if ever a team could lay claim to the high-falutin title just quoted it was the North End team some where about 1886 to 1889, the days of Nicholas Ross, Holmes, Russell, Graham, Dewhurst, Goodall, James Ross, and Gordon. These were the players who brought scientific football to perfection in England, whatever may have been done before or since. Who can ever forget the deadly-sure tackling of the great "Nick" Ross, or fail to recall his beautifully clean and powerful kicking? When was there such a trio of half-backs or so bewilderingly clever a line of forwards? Where are the players today who could change positions from back to centre forward as the Great Ross could and did? Glorious indeed as many of Sunderland's achievements have been, the older school of football followers, would always, I fancy, award the palm to the team upon which the ill-starred Sudell devoted so much thought and attention. As we know so well, Fame is most fleeting, and who shall say how distant the day may be when the glories of Preston shall be revived, or how long we may have to wait for the man to bring about the renaissance of Nottingham sport—cricket as well as football. In the desperate struggle for class players the Notts club, like many others, have had to go under for a time, but the fine old sporting district which has produced our Datts, our Curshaws, our Shrewsburys, and the hundreds of other celebrities, will not go under without a gallant attempt to hold up its ancient prestige. As straws show which way the wind blows, so does the Football League help us to decide in which direction the football talent and the sinews of war are to be found.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

With the issue of the League championship within hail and the commencement of the English Cup matches we are rapidly nearing the time when our international eleven will have to be selected. This year the task of the selection committee will be much more difficult than usual. Besides the scores of Englishmen with claims for international honours, we have to take into consideration the fresh attitude of Scotland in relation to players who have crossed the Tweed in quest of renown and English gold. In the past the Scottish Football Association has resolutely set its face against selecting men to play for Scotland who were engaged in assisting English clubs. But with their old supremacy gradually slipping away from them Scotchmen of more advanced opinions in the councils of the Association recognise that the time has arrived for an amnesty to be declared, so that it is quite possible we may the season find a few of our English professionals figuring in Scottish international matches. Methinks this enlightenment comes rather too late in the day. Two or three years ago, when Donald Gow, Hugh Wilson, Willie Groves, and Jemie Cowan were at their best, or earlier still, when the Rosses. Drummond, and other Scotchmen located in Lancashire were in the hey-day of their glory, the assistance might has been of very considerable value, but most of the famous Scotch now playing in England have probably seen their best day, and if Bell, Wilson, and Cowan get their international caps, this, I think, will be the extent of the "drain" on English clubs. McGeachan is known as a skilful half-back, but his Scotch cap, I fancy, is afar off at present. Bell is a wonderfully good player when at his best, has a fine turn of speed, and is a capital shot for goal; but he does not like too much defensive work, Hugh Wilson must be complimented on having brought about an alteration of the throw-in-law, but now that his powers of hurling the ball into the goal-mouth (as he was wont to do reapeatedly in a game) have been curtailed, it may be that Scotland will overlook his claims. After the recent regrettable episode at Edinburgh, where Cowan, of Aston Villa, successfully competed in a professional running handicap whilst absent from the football field under a plea of indisposition, it remains to be seen how far Scottish opinion will condone such an offence. Making every allowance for temptations and the rest of the flimsy excuse advanced, my own opinion is that a player should not be given a second opportunity of exploiting his club, for if we cannot have honesty and straightforwardness in our games twere better they were dropped altogether. Leaving the internationals for a moment, let me detail a little incident in connection with Cowan's earliest days of professionalism. It was whilst he was appearing in a second team in Scotland that he first came under the critical eye of the football agent, and of course was promptly booked as negotiable property. About this time the Warwickshire Cricket Club was beginning to make headway, and with a desire to help the funds, it was decided to run a football team. Money was spent pretty freely in "capturing" Scotch players—that, I believe, is the correct modern team for poaching—and Cowan was duly booked for the Warwick County Club. But another emissary appeared on the scene, and before he had played in a single match for the club who had "discovered" him he was secured for Aston Villa, with which club he has since been identified. These little incidents, whilst not very fragrant, go to show what twists and turnings are adopted in the competition for players of ability. I am no believer in Scottish supremacy, and would give back to Caledonia every one of her players now in England without a murmur. May be I am a trifle too sanguine, but I firmly believe that this season will see England to the fore in all our international games, both Rugby Union and Association. Despite the curtailment of our resources by the formation of the Northern Union, we have come bravely through our first ordeal under Rugby rules; it only remains for our Association players to follow the good example set at Blackheath.

A FAMOUS TRIO.

Some little gossip has been going around of late concerning three of the most famous distance runners England has possessed of recent years, viz., George, Snook, and Bacon. Roused probably by the unstinted praise bestowed upon Bacon after lowering the amateur record for a mile, the old warrior of the running path, W. G. George, caused an intimation to be made to the effect that, providing the permission of the Amateur Athletic Association could be obtained, he would be willing to run Bacon a series of matches, or one single match at a time. The A.A.A. promptly put its foot down upon the suggestion, and Bacon contented himself by replying that it would be quite time to consider the matter after the amateur championships of 1896 had been decided. Having followed the career of George very closely ever since he became famous as a Moseley Harrier, and having had innumerable opportunities of seeing behind the scenes, I am well aware that the general public were not permitted to see the fastest mile he ever ran, simply because it was a private trial against the watch. But it may be taken for granted that 4 min. 12½ secs. was beaten by some seconds in this trial. Herein, probably lies the secret of this latest challenge of the old champion's. He thinks that by careful training he might perhaps recover sufficient of his phenomenal form to dispose of the dashing young champion from Ashton-under-Lyne. The old spirit once fairly roused might lead him to accomplish a fairly good performance for a veteran, but he would have no more chance of winning against Bacon than I should have of defeating C. A. Bradley at a sprint. One cannot help admiring the dogged pluck of the old champion, but after witnessing what was probably his last race at a running ground it would in my opinion be the height of absurdity to ratify such a match. There had been a big athletic sports gathering in a populous centre some time last year, amongst the company being George, then in business, I believe, as hotel-keeper. This was the occasion of the last race I have just alluded to. At the conclusion of the sports a few sporting gentlemen made an off-hand match for a wager and wine between George and one of the company, whose knowledge of the running path was supposed to be nil. A start of 100 yards was conceded, the race run off there and then, and to the utter astonishment of nearly everyone present, the old Moseley Harrier was beaten out of sight, as the saying goes. Such was probably the ignominious ending of what had been a truly brilliant career, for I cannot believe that W. G. George will ever again tempt fortune in a foot race. Such contests are a little saddening, to those who have seen giants in their prime, but as long as human nature is what it is so long will the old ashes smoulder on, ready to burst into the feeblest of flames after assiduous fanning. We saw something of the same sort of thing when Jim Mace and Charles Mitchell sparred in a contest for points. The old war horse was game enough beyond a doubt, but youth not only asserted itself, but came perilously near humiliating itself by doling out punishment many people considered altogether unnecessary. But to return to the third of the trio, W. Snook. What a career of ups and downs his has been! In previous letters I have endeavoured to throw a little light on the bright and shady side of his life, but nothing probably has brought him so dangerously close to moral and social extinction as the experience he has passed through in Paris, where he was arrested on a most serious charge of complicity in a robbery. Happily, however, he was able to clear himself, coming out of the fiery ordeal unscorched. Whilst awaiting trial an effort was made to get up a petition on his behalf in England. Glancing down this, I was surprised and gratified to find so many of his old acquaintances had come to his aid. He is once more on the road to distinction as a trainer of cyclists, and when I last heard of him he was reported to be doing famously well, and dressed in the height of fashion. It is a good many years ago since he won the cross-country championship at Long Eaton in Derbyshire, but, strange as it may appear, the gold medal he then won was never presented until the beginning of the present year. I well remember that eventful race at the Long Eaton track, where W. H. Morton first showed signs of championship form, and may take an opportunity of chatting about this and other cross-country topics ere long.

"QUARTERMASTER MOLLOY."

The following yarn may interest those of my readers whose companions in season are a dog and a gun. Speaking of snipe an old authority says :—The jack-snipe is esteemed the most difficult shot, although he seldom, on rising, makes any twistings or twinings, and will alight or pitch again, after being fired at, within a couple of hundred yards. Every sportsman that has been much accustomed to snipe-shooting will allow that a jack-snipe will suffer himself to be fired at twenty times in the same field, and will pitch each time so close to the shooter that he frequently conceives that he has wounded him. They lie so close that a staunch pointer might remain at his point until the moon changed, as this bird will not rise until forced to do so. A most curious circumstance which occurred respecting a jack-snipe that was sprung several times by a Mr. Molloy, formerly a quartermaster of the 64th Regiment, while he was quartered at Geneva Barracks, Ireland, is well worth relating. He regularly, after his duty was done, or if he could possibly obtain leave for a day, used to equip himself for shooting, and always sprung this jack-snipe, at which he fired and followed, and the bird used to pitch so close to him at times that he was confident he had shot it, and used to run to take it up, when, to his great surprise, it would rise and fly a little further. He actually acknowledged he fired one day eighteen times at this bird, and after shooting at it for the whole season, he happened to be crossing the bog it lay in, when he put it up, and exclaiming "There's my old friend," threw his stick at it, and killed it on the spot. Whenever, after, his brother officers found a jack-snipe, they were always sure to say, "There goes Quartermaster Molley!" In County Limerick snipe used to be very plentiful, and it was no uncommon thing for a sportsman to bag twenty brace in a single morning. An old shooter, in Sir George Dunbar, once won a very considerable wager when stationed with the 14th Regiment of Light Dragoons at Charleville, Ireland, by shooting forty-three brace between ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. It is well known that snipes afford excellent sport, the variety of shots being considerably above that afforded by any similar bird, scarcely any two being alike. Snipes usually fly against the wind, therefore the shooter should walk down it, as by that means the bird, if he rises before him, will fly back, and, coming round him, describe a kind of circle; or, at least, his flight for a certain distance, will not lengthen the shot, allowing the shooter a certain time to cover the bird and take good aim, for if he gets up before him, and should by chance go down the wind, or from him, it is then the most difficult shot. In this case the bird should be allowed to get away some distance, when its flight will become steadier and afford a better aim. Just one word about an amusing error concerning the spelling of the word snipe and I must close. At a time when the spelling-bee fever was at its height, a company of newspaper men were testing the powers of each other by submitting the most formidable words in the dictionary, and all but one of the company broke down sooner or later. This one looked like carrying off the honours as underrated, but at last the question was suddenly put to him: "Spell snipe?" "Pooh!" was the answer "Spell snipe—yes; S-n-i-p!" For many a year after that whenever the question of orthography cropped up, our champion was always badgered with the request; "Spell snipe?" In a newspaper office the failure was unpardonable.

A JURY in Wisconsin have decided that the bagpipe is not a musical instrument. On hearing it a horse bolted and caused an accident, into which they were inquiring.

PERFUMED butter is one of the latest novelties in America. The butter is first made into pats, stamped and wrapped in muslin, then laid on a bed of violets, rose leaves, or carnations, another layer of flowers being put on the top; afterwards placed on ice and allowed to remain for several hours. Butter thus treated is said to be delicious.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

The usual conversazione in connection with the eighth exhibition of the Bombay Art Society was held in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, last evening, and was attended by a fashionable gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. This conversazione is held a day previous to the opening of the exhibition in order to enable the members and subscribers and their friends to have a private view of the pictures. This, the eighth exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, is a distinct encouragement to those connected with its interests The number of pictures is greater than those in previous years. The amateur exhibitors show a distinct and marked improvement, and this is a striking proof of the fact that competition has diffused industry and perseverance in them. A wide range of subjects is a striking character of the exhibition, for the Anglo-Indian, being a great traveller by sea and land, has an immense advantage over the English amateur, who is more or less restricted to hackneyed subjects. There is a great variety of portraits and a large number of representative pictures. Landscapes and seascapes from all latitudes are on view, as also domestic scenes and scenes of battlefield, busy towns and restful mountain solitudes, gorgeously apparelled figures and luxuriant vegetations, heat and glare and dust; cool streams quiet glades and shady woods; exquisite flowers, tempting fruits, and an attractive collection of still-life pictures, which are all arranged and hung in an admirably manner, thanks largely to Mr. A. F. Soundy. The water-colour drawings and oil-paintings are of a superior kind, and both amateurs, and professionals have sent in a large number of exhibits. Raja Ravi Varma's oil-paintings and that of his brother, Raja Varma, attracted much attention and interest, while the photographs of Mr. Shapur N. Bhedwar were also viewed with manifest interest. Numerous European and Native ladies have sent exhibits. The bronze statue of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, made by Mr. A. Felici, also attracted great attention, while the loan works sent by the Dewan were also good. Amongst the amateur lady competitors, Mrs. Uloth again takes a high rank. The rooms were illuminated with incandescent gas-lights, and whilst the members and guests were viewing the productions, a string Band, which was stationed in the compound, played a selection of music. Amongst those present were :—The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood; the Hon. Mr. G. W. Vidal; their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Kapurthalla; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Messrs. E. M. Slater; H. M. Phipson; H. W. Uloth; R. N. Mant; Professor Muller; Messrs. Starling; Saunders-Slater; J. O'Connell; E. Greenwood; J. Murray; A. F. Soundy; L. Robertson; Sir and Lady Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai; Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridass; Cawasji Dadabhoy Dubash; Rustomji Merwanji Patel; Ravi Varma; Raja Varma; Mr. Mulji Bhawanidass; Dr. Framji J. Patel, etc.

THE LATE MR. NICHOLAS SYMONS.

We regret to hear of the death, at Plymouth, the day of his arrival from India, of Mr. Nicholas Symons. He was a well-known figure for many years in sporting and business circles in Bombay. Mr. Symons was formerly a partner in the large firm of Heugh, Balfour, and Co., of Manchester, his uncle, Mr. Heugh having been the head of the firm. On the failure of that firm, Mr. N. Symons came out to Bombay as an exchange broker, and for some years he has been in the foremost rank of that profession. Mr. Symons was known throughout this presidency as an ardent sportman; he held the Bhima cup, and he was, we believe, the first to introduce the game of polo into Bombay. Mr. Symons had been in indifferent health for some time past, and went home in hopes of recovery. It was his intention to land at Brindisi, but when the steamer reached that port, he was too ill to land, and lingered until his arrival at Plymouth, when he expired.

A correspondent writes :—In the death of Mr. N. S. Symons, exchange broker, the sporting world of India has lost a true and devout sportsman. The sad event took place on Monday last, at Plymouth, when Mr. Symons was within measureable distance of the home of his ancestors, in the village of Hatt, in the county of Cornwall. A telegram announcing the news of his death was received, yesterday afternoon, by his brother, Mr. Hugh Symons, and out of respect to the deceased gentleman the Exchange Banks were closed yesterday afternoon. A *shikari* to the very backbone, he took part in almost all the sporting engagements in the city, and diffused great taste for sporting amongst others. The late Mr. Symons arrived in Bombay about thirty-three years back, and from a small beginning in the commercial line, he had been able to become a leading exchange broker in this city. After landing in these shores in the year 1864, he joined the well-known firm of Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co. He possessed great business aptitude, and his capacity for work was great, he being endowed with a strong constitution. His last trip to England was about twelve years back, and about a year back he was advised to proceed home for rest, but the death of his partner, Mr. Harry John, prevented him from undertaking a voyage to England for the benefit of his health. On the 12th of January last, he left by a steam-ship with the intention of spending a few months on the Continent before going to England, but while at sea he began to feel a change for the better in his health, and, therefore, he at once decided to proceed to Plymouth, where he went by the steam-ship Oceana. Although his letter from Aden stated that he was greatly benefitted by the sea voyage, it might be possible that he might have subsequently got worse, which made him to change his mind and proceed to Plymouth, were he died soon after his landing at that port. From the first after his arrival in India, he showed his ardent tendency towards sports. He was eminently fitted for the army, and would have cast his lot in that direction, but fate decreed it to happen otherwise. In 1870, he left India to join his uncle's firm—Messrs. Heugh, Balfour and Co.—in Manchester. He remained in England for eight years, and returned to Bombay in 1878, at the age of thirty-three, when he commenced his career as an exchange broker. He was instrumental in introducing polo in this country, and was an energetic member of the Bombay Hunt, and held the horn for one year. He was one of the earliest members of the Bombay Gymkhana, and was a helpful member to the Bombay Natural History Society. He leaves a widow and a son.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. A. DOUGLAS, Staff Captain Intelligence Branch, is granted 8 months' leave out of India on private affairs.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. J. KAY and Surgeon-Lieutenant St. J. B. Killery, Medical Staff, have been detailed for duty in the Punjab and Madras Commands, respectively.

THE undermentioned have been appointed to the Army Service Corps on probation :—Lieutenants A. F. H. Pigott, Border Regiment; W. H. Traill, East Lancashire Regiment; E. W. W. Scott, 21st Hussars; R. M. Limond and C. Wood, Scottish Borderers; S. S. Binny, 19th Hussars; A. K. Liddell, 4th Dragoon Guards.

THE Government of India have notified that as they expect that extra expenditure on account of the occupation of Chitral will be very large, especially taking the expenditure on the line of communications, it is desired that the utmost economy should be observed to secure as much saving as possible in the military estimates as a whole, in order to meet these additional charges.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant A. W. Pennington, to be Adjutant. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, to be Adjutant. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Major C. Hogge, to be Commandant, vice Dyce, vacated. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant J. Muscroft, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE Government of India have at last determined the office establishment to be allowed to the combined headquarter offices of the Bombay Command when they are located in one building, including the Royal Artillery branch and office of the Assistant Military Secretary. The cost of the whole establishment has been fixed at over Rs. 4,000 per mensem. That for the Assistant Military Secretary at Rs. 150 per mensem, as allowed for the other Commands. That for the Royal Artillery Branch has been sanctioned subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. The newly sanctioned scale will not come into force some time as the auxiliary building now being erected for the Quartermaster-General's portion is making slow progress.

THE IMPERIAL POSITION.

"ENGLAND'S ENEMIES."

"A FOREIGNER" (said to be the King of the Belgians) whose letter appears in a prominent place in "The Times," says :—It is envy and jealously which have made England hated and feared by her rivals on the field of competition. The sight of a relatively small nation spreading a net of colonies and possessions all over the globe, bringing forward extraordinary and salutary changes in the social and political conditions of distant wild and semi-civilized nations, and, above all, earning moral and material successes for her strenous work, could hardly have been viewed with indifference by those European nations whose awakening is of a more recent date, and who do not dispose of the means and qualities which have helped you. Success has in all times engendered envy and animosity, and particularly if this success is the outcome of national qualities in which others are lacking. Germany, France, and Russia, in comparing their gigantic military budget with the comparatively small outlays of England for her defence, must certainly feel vexed, and still more will the respective peoples envy the British citizen, who does not feel the burden of a compulsory military service, and still enjoys the liberty, might, and power of the greatest Empire that ever existed. I have often had very lively disputes about this question.

THE UBIQUITY OF THE UNION JACK.

The Frenchman of the better class is comparatively less blind in his judgment than the others. He says, "Je déteste les Anglais, mais je les admire." The Russian, like all Asiatics, is carefully hiding his feelings. He imitates the Englishman in habits and manners, he acknowledges his mental superiority, in appearance he respects him even, but the more deep-seated are his hatred and his efforts to oust him in Asia. In Germany the relation is totally different. Since 1870 the formerly modest, quiet, and inoffensive German has decidedly fallen into the vice of self-admiration, and one has only to mention the spreading of the English language all over the globe, the gigantic commercial relations of Great Britain, and the ubiquity of the Union Jack in all the seas to rouse his anger and his dislike. He is immediately ready to point to the conquest of German capital and German influence in China, he alludes to the successful German policy in Turkey, and, in spite of having shown much sulkiness when Bismarck first supported the idea of African colonies, he is now dreaming already of paramount influence over the Dark Continent and of superseding England altogether. It is useless to tell him that it is only a nation brought up in liberal institutions, individuals armed with the spirit of enterprise, perseverance, and self-reliance, that will accomplish great things, and that Germans, sadly wanting in these qualities, must grow up and get ripe before they can emulate the English. He is deaf to all kinds of similar argumentation, he forgets that he resembles rather the spirited boy defying a grown-up man, and he will continue as long as forbearance will give a free course to his juvenile recklessness. I emphasize the word forbearance, considering that it is this virtue, which England has practised for several decades under the title of Love of Peace, that has mostly encouraged her rivals and adversaries, and has raised the spirit even of those whom one would have least expected to come forward with aggressive tendencies.

THE DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGN AGAINST TURKEY.

Apart from the aforesaid enemies, England has of late estranged many of her former friends by her recently inaugurated policy in the near East. Whatever may be said about the so-called Armenian question, it will hardly be denied that the motives as well as the means of the diplomatic campaign against Turkey seem to many people inopportune and ill-chosen. Nobody had the slightest doubt about the utter incapacity of Turkish administration, and the unbearable position of the Armenians was well known to everybody. Admitting that the Cyprus Convention has put England under the obligation to press the Sultan for reforms in Asia Minor, people very justly asked, Why did English politicians wait 17 years to fulfil that obligation, and what was the reason of their coming forward just now in England they say that the Armenian atrocities have caused the action and that the Government was compelled to take into account the excitement of the British public. But on the Continent opinions are totally different. There it has not remained a secret that the Armenian Patriotic Association enjoyed long ago the support of Liberal politicians in England, and that the outbreak of discontent and the rising in the Kurdish mountains were in close connexion with the agitation in London. As this outbreak entailed the defence and the outburst of fanaticism on the part of the Moslem population, the recent disorder and bloodshed in Asia Minor are attributed not only to the incapable rule of the Porte, but also to the machinations spun and supported in England, which is now accused of having disturbed the peace of the world and of having entered on action without premeditating its ulterior consequences.

THE OMINOUS EASTERN QUESTION.

With the last sort of enemies it is not a preconceived hatred, but rather a displeasure and a dislike for the caused inconvenience, which will die away, as soon as events will have proved that England's designs are of a strictly humanitarian nature, and are far from the intention of plunging the world into a disastrous general war for the sake of Turks and Armenians, who have been together 600 years ago, and will get on also in future in accordance with the destinies shaped for them. If the solution of the ominous Eastern question were as easy as imagined by certain fanatics nobody would object to the application of forcible measures, but, having seen the disastrous results of one-sided intervention, it is far preferable to wait patiently for the natural development of affairs, which is sure to be more beneficial and more promising to the Christian than to the Moslem population of Asia Minor.

In summing up what has been said about the enemies of England, we can easily come to the conclusion that their desire to injure British interests in the world is much greater than the power they dispose of. England must be prepared to have intermezzos like the recent ones more frequently, but there is not the slightest danger in store as long as the nation continues in the spirit which has made her great, free, and powerful.

POLITICAL REFUGEES FROM GOA IN BOMBAY.

THE Viscount of Bardez arrived here from Vingorla on Monday morning. Since he left Goa some two months back to escape capture by the Governmeat troops which surrounded his house at Camorlim, he has been putting up at Reddi. Here also he was not allowed to remain undisturbed. The Goa Government accused him of manufacturing gun-powder, and conducting the revolt at Satary. Intimation to that effect was communicated to the British Government, and the latter sent instructions to police officers to watch him. His house at Reddi was searched, but no explosives were found. A report to this effect was sent by the Bombay Government to the Goa Government. The latter again insisted that the close proximity of the Viscount to the provinces under revolt was dangerous, and he should be removed to a safe distance. With a view to meet the wishes of the Governor-General, the Bombay Government sent instructions that the Viscount of Bardez should be requested not to live within the four frontier Collectorates, viz., Canara, Vingorla, Belgaum, and Ratnagiri. The Viscount lately changed his residence from Reddi to Vingorla, but on the intimation that he must live outside the four Collectorates named above, he has arrived in Bombay, and may probably have to stay here until the troubles are over. No such restriction is placed upon other political refugees, some of whom have accompanied the Viscount to Bombay. There may be some ulterior object, says a correspondent, in driving out the Viscount from the possibility of exercising influence on the outcome to be expected from the struggle. The Government must get tired of the guerilla warfare carried on by the rebels in Satary, and it must be terminated if waste of money and sacrifice of life are to be stopped. It is believed there may shortly be a proposal to grant pardon to the insurrectionists, making some concessions they have been clamouring for.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT.

The Portuguese gunboat, Rio de Lima, Captain A. A. Vasconcellos, arrived here on Tuesday night from Goa, where she had been lying since October last. In pursuance of the policy followed in Goa for some time past, the officer of the vessel absolutely refused to give any information to the representatives of the press, but we learn from the report made to the Port Officer that a Mr. Henriques is on board as a passenger. Mr. Henriques appears to be the late Administrator of Bardez, who has been kept under arrest on board for the last two months.

SOME women who bicycle are apt to become very flushed in the face. Those should not use powder of any sort as a combination of flush and powder is apt to give a mauve colouring to the face. Before they start off to ride, let them dab the face with toilet vinegar slightly dilated with water and a few drops of glycerine.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

ANIMATED DEBATE ON THE REUNION QUESTION.

The Diocesan Conference re-assembled under the presidency of the Lord Bishop yesterday morning, at 10-30, at the west end of the cathedral, and was attended by a large number of the Clergy of the diocese, together with a good sprinking of the laity. After prayers had been said,

The Lord Bishop delivered a brief opening speech, His Lordship said that he did not think that very many words were needed from him that morning. The first thing, however, was to offer a hearty welcome to those who had come from a distance, and to say what pleasure they derived from a meeting like this, when they had the rare opportunity of seeing face to face cherished brethren from isolated stations up-country. And in offering the welcome he asked to be allowed to add one or two words as to his reason for expressing his special thankfulness on this account. Isolation is one of the chief trials of a clergyman's life in India. At Home the mutual intecourse of the clergy is most helpful to them and, therefore, indirectly to their people in the life that they live and the work that they do. And any body coming to this country from that fuller life of companionship, could not but feel the loss which is caused by so seldom meeting men of his own order. Of course, it was possible that some of them felt that they were getting over certain narrownesses of clerical life which might be the result of the clergy living too much in professional society. But it was impossible not to feel what they were losing by seeing nothing of professional brethren week after week. He thought that he was not saying what was derogatory to others when he said that from the fact of their being set apart as an order of witnesses in the world, it appeared that it was inevitable that there should be not only what they called the professional mind, but that they should regard the special way in which they as ministers of Almighty God had to look out upon life around them as something which was to be maintained with constant sympathy towards one another. Their continual function was to bear witness to the fact that the things of this world must be always looked at as having their chief bearing from the ireasation to things of a higher order. Now there were many amongst them who had at least been yearly meeting those who were engaged in the same special branch of work, and who had met in missionary conference. But such opportunities as that were few, and as there were many who keenly felt their isolation, he was especially thankful that in this diocesan conference they would have the opportunity of exchanging ideas and of being drawn together and stregthening one another in the special function of which he had spoken just now. The first subject they were to deal with that morning was the Reunion of Christendom, and he hoped that no one would be deterred from saying anything either from the idea that he was simply travelling over the ground which had been gone over the previous day or that they had to express themselves thereon somewhat differently to what was said by him (the speaker) in his charge. The whole subject was one on which there was very legitimately diversity of opinion, and therefore no one should have the smallest hesitation in expressing himself if he thought differently to what had been expressed in a somewhat official manner yesterday, and it was most important that they should have the subject presented to them from various points of view. But the presentation of their views, which must be free, should in no way take anything like the controversial form, any fear of a breach of charity. His Lordship hoped that, instead of being in difficulty to fill up their time, there would be many amongst them who would give them the benefit of their views and experience.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

The Rev. C. Gilder then read a paper on the reunion of Christendom, and first pointed out that the proposals now being made in this direction were by no means new, as efforts had been made since the Council of Florence in 1439 in the direction of corporate reunion. Dealing with the objection that such re-union was impossible, and that Christ's prayer "that they may be one," referred to a spiritual rather than an organic and outward union, Mr. Gilder quoted various passages of Scripture to show that the teaching of Christ and His Apostles was for a visible unity. This view was now gaining ground in directions where it could least be expected, in proof of which could be quoted the reply of the Nonconformists to the Pope's letter, in which they expressed an earnest hope that outward divisions might cease. He expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Count Joseph de Maistre that if organic union was to be brought about it was the English Church which could do most towards its accomplishment, for, as Cannon Gore had said, that Church combined the Catholic tradition of the past with an emphatic and constant appeal to Scripture as the unceasing criterion of the Catholic faith. The Church of England indeed held an unique position as the mediating agency between the divided churches. While all English people welcomed the letter of the Pope as a sign of awakened interest in this great end, they could not disguise from themselves the fact that his Holiness had put forward a claim to the supreme authority of Rome as the one condition of reunion which they could not accept. He agreed with Lord Halifax that re-union must proceed on the basis, not of the renunciation of cherished principles, but of mutual explanation. The Church of Rome might be a very faulty church without being Babylon or Anti-Christ, and it became them to exercise the spirit of charity towards that Church, and to enquire what their differences really were and how those differences could be overcome. With regard to the Eastern Church he felt that the temper of mind of that Church offorded ground for great hope, that mutual acquaintance might solve difficulties which no controversy could remove. Dealing with the question of the reunion of the Nonconformists, Mr. Gilder pointed out how great would be the gain to the Church of Christ by such re-union, provided it was not prematurely brought about. They must seek to understand the position of their Nonconformist brethren better than they had done, and must not assume that the Episcopal Church only had attained to a final settlement of belief and worship. If on the one hand there must be an organized and a dogmatic Christianity, truth on the other hand must not be dissociated from love.

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND REUNION.

The Rev. G. W. Peel was the first speaker. He said that the reunion of Christendom would best be promoted by the bringing together in close spiritual union of every member of the Church of Christ, and that the question must be settled upon the lines of Christian charity. He had been specially asked to speak upon the question of reunion with the Nonconformists. Ignatius had said that wherever Jesus Christ is, there is the Catholic Church, and it was upon those lines that they must approach the question. He said unhesitatingly that a spiritual union in Christ was of far great importance than corporate reunion, and it was a union in which every re-generated man had a part. Between the Church of England and Nonconformists there was little difference in regard to the essentials of faith, but there were wide differences in matters of Church Government, and as a loyal son of the Church he was obliged to admit that on this ground the prospects of corporate unity were very dark. He agreed with Bishop Ryle that, while they might not be able to enter into visible union with their Nonconfirmist brethren, they must keep

when they refused to them certain rites of the Church. He thought the wrong agent had been mentioned, for he believed that Dissenters unchurched themselves. Every effort was made to bring them within to participate in the fundamental doctrines of the Catholic faith, and he did not see how the Church could surrender her doctrines for the purpose of bringing outsiders within its fold. Mr. Peel had said that in all essentials of faith they were at one with their dissenting brethren, but he felt quite sure that what was essential in his (the speaker's) view was not essential in that of Mr. Peel, for he found that his difference with the Nonconformists on essential points were very great. He proceeded to show the importance of the doctrine of Apostolic succession, and to remark that Pentecost was the date of the birth of the Catholic Church, and they could not take any later date for deciding what her doctrines were. They stood between two fires. They recognised the validity of the orders of the Church of Rome, but were not allowed by that Church to participate in her Sacraments. They were thus shut out on that side without any present hope of the door being open to let them in, while on the other side the Nonconformists shut themselves out by refusing to accept of the ministrations of the English Church. He could not understand how any clergyman of the Church of England could be guilty of the "supremo veri" by partaking of the Eucharist in a Catholic Church where he knew he would not be admitted there if he told the priest who he was. On the other hand, he could not understand the attitude of those clergymen who, forgetting the vows they had taken in the ordination, were in the habit of taking a leading part in what according to church theory was an unlawful assembly for public worship. In fact, it seemed to him that the worst enemies of unity were those men whose liberalism was of that broad kind, that it was absolutely shallow, and if that unreal kind it was absolutely vain.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITHOUT ORGANIC UNION.

Lieut.-Colonel Freeman pointed out that in the three passages in which our Lord spoke of union it was to be an union like that existing between the persons of the Trinity. Thus it was that they could not see the unity which existed between the various organised bodies of Christians in the world just as the union of Trinity was invisible. The things which were seen were temporal, while those which were unseen were eternal. He proceeded to call attention to the great results which had been attained in the advancement of God's kingdom by the very nations in which diversity of outward forms were most numerous, as a proof that organic union was not essential to the spread of the Church of Christ.

After a few words from the Rev. Leigh-Lye and the Rev. C. S. Rivington, the Rev. A. H. Bowman controverted the opinion of the Venerable Archdeacon that they must go back to the Day of Pentecost as the birthday of all that they held essential Church doctrine and government.

The Rev. Mr. Scott deprecated the bringing forward of isolated instances of unfortunate conduct on the part of clergymen as tending from that the clergy were prejudiced and intolerant towards those of other faiths. For his own part he felt he had no authority from the Church rubric to refuse the communion to anyone save those of "notoriously evil life."

In briefly concluding the discussion, the Bishop said that the attitude he had always adopted in regard to the admission of unconfirmed persons to the Holy Communion, and the one he had inculcated on his mofussil brethren, was to admit such persons when they lived in out-of-the-way places, where only church services were held. He was glad to say that a chaplain who some years back consulted Dr. Pusey on the point was expressly advised to do this. But in places like Bombay and Poona, where there were other opportunities by means of which these people believed they could fulfil the dying demands of Our Lord, he had always said he could not sanction their admission to the Lord's Table. He thought that no one could deny that the Church of England took a very strong position as to the necessity of being in Episcopal orders before anyone could lawfully minister to the congregation, and he believed that this view was being increasingly recognised by the Evangelicals. He thought that they had no choice in the matter but to make the acceptance of the historical episcopate an essential condition of re-union with their Nonconformist brethren. With regard to the point raised by Colonel Freeman as to the good done by those outside the pale of the Church, his reply was that he believed the Church when it claimed an historic episcopacy, and at the same time he believed in the individual spiritual life of millions who had never received the Sacrements or other ministrations from the clergy of the Episcopal Church. Throughout his life he had followed the advice of a dear clerical friend of his, who said to him: "Wherever you see goodness believe that it comes from God."

MISSION WORK AMONG SOLDIERS.

In the absence of Captain De Lisle, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, the Rev. Mr. Dickens read a paper prepared by that officer on the subject of "Church Mission Work among Soldiers in India." He urged that none but converted and consecrated Christians should assist the clergy in their mission work: that the Guild, when composed of earnest workers, should be more freely used by chaplains, and that laymen filled with the spirit", should be more encouraged to go out into the streets and lanes of Indian barracks, to visit the hospitals and playgrounds, the workshops, and married quarters, and endeavour to preach the Gospel message to all.

A paper on "Garrison Prayer Rooms" was read by Gunner Pooley, and was followed by a speech on the subject by the Rev. R. S. Hall, after which the Conference rose for luncheon.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

After evensong the Conference reassembled at 5-30, when there was a far larger attendance of the laity—ladies predominating—than in the morning. In response to the invitation of the Subjects Committee, the Rev. A. W. Baynham read a paper he had prepared on "The Observance of Sunday in India." He was not concerned with the difference between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday—the Sabbath was never repealed, but we keep the first instead of the last day of the week for various reasons. Sunday in England and Sunday in India are quite different things—as there is in the latter case a long day to be spent in the house in the interval between morning service and evening service. With the people as distinct from the clergy, it was no easy matter to know how to spend all these hours, especially by those whose conscience would not allow them to work or play on Sundays. The words "Thou shall do no manner of work" were still stamped on the minds of men, and generally speaking Sunday was very quietly spent. He emphatically deprecated the practice of going shooting on the Sabbath, and reminded his hearers of the promise of Scripture of a time when "they shall not hurt or destroy in all my Holy Mountain." He referred to the various excuses made by military officers and others for disregarding the Sabbath, and urged that in out-of-the way stations where no services were held the day should be spent in reading and quiet walks rather than in sports. He disagreed with the allegation that the reason why churches were half empty was that the preaching was poor. He thought, however, the clergy might do more than they had hitherto done to get young officers to church, and commended the action of one clerical friend who invited the officers in the station to dinner on Sunday evenings, and found that they always came to the service on those occasions. In like manner the young men were got to church by being invited to afternoon tea. While all things may be lawful all things are not expedient, and for that reason they should steadily resist the tendency to introduce games on Sundays. It depended on the clergy as to how Anglo-Indians of the future spent their Sundays. Sunday is the Lord's day, and for that reason must be kept as a spiritual day. Play had in these times become a real labour, and not content with having six days of it, people were taking as seventh. Instead of that they should regard rest as the true recreation of the Sabbath.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY LEADERS.

The Rev. W. Roberts having deplored the laxity of Sabbath observance in India, pointed out that in up-country stations the tone of society in this and other respects depended almost entirely upon its leaders, and it should be the earnest prayer of the clergy that the heads of the up-country stations might be led to set a good example in this respect.

Major Oliver, R.E., in the course of a thoughtful address, said the conditions which exist in this country were far less favourable to Sunday observance than those existing at home. It was very hard to lay down a hard and fast law for all, seeing the difference in people's circumstances, and in the opinions of people. They must take care not to hinder the cause of religion by trying to absolutely exclude all amusements from the Sabbath. It would be illogical to tell a man who would not come to church that he would be doing right in keeping in bed all day and wrong in taking healthy exercise. It was for a man's conscience to tell him whether he could not attain necessary exercise and at the same time attend Church on the Sabbath. There was, however, a great danger of lowering the standard of Sunday observance, and he urged that the clergy should seek to inculcate this rather by attracting people to church than by condemning innocent recreation taken for health's sake.

After some remarks from the Rev. J. H. Lord and the Rev. H. E. G. Lateward,

The Lord Bishop briefly summed up the discussion, remarking that as a sermon of his on the question had lately been published there was no need for him to speak at any length upon it. His remarks went to show that in this country, where the European community is small and scattered, people's church going and Sunday observance will be the outcome just of what they are and that they will not have it forced upon them by convention. Diversity of experience and of opinion was to be expected in different people, and it was important for the clergy to inculcate that there was nothing personal in their way of looking at the Sunday, and that they only had lovingly in view what people can do by Sunday observance for their own souls and the good of others. If they kept those things in mind in speaking to their flocks on this question, they might rest assured that their views would not be ridiculed, but would command respect. Above all, they should each think that whilst they got most out of Sunday as a day of spiritual refreshment, every day must be spent in the fear and service of God.

The Conference will reassemble at 10-30 this morning.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT PATTAN HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Pattan High School, writes a correspondent, came off on the 9th instant, under the presidency of Colonel Martelli, the British Resident at Baroda, now on tour. The quandrangular court in front of the school-building where the guests were accommodated, was gaily decorated with flags, banners, and festoons of evergreens for the occasion. Among those present at the ceremony were:—Colonel Martelli, the two Misses Martelli, Captain Cox, Assistant Agent to H. E. the Governor-General, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kershaw, Mr. Apte, Dr. Gazdhar, and Messrs. Phadke and Desai. The court was packed to its utmost capacity, and numbers of spectators were left outside the school premises. After the president had taken his seat, Mr. G. N. Kazi, the headmaster, with the Colonel's permission, read a brief report on the working of the High School for the past year. The Pattan High School, as such has completed the fifth year of its existence and just entered on its sixth year. It is gratifying to note that having been convinced of the utility of this institution, his Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao was pleased to make the school permanent on the expiry of its probationary period of five years. The number of students on the rolls up to date is 192, a distinct advance upon that of the preceding year, which was 170, and indicates the prosperity of the school. The result of the students presented for the Matriculation examination was 40 per cent., and is much above the aggregate percentage of passes thereat. The lower classes were examined by a special examiner from Baroda, Mr. T. S. Tait, the Director, being on furlough in November last. Out of seven boys of the newly-opened drawing class of the school presented for the first grade examination in drawing, after a practice of nearly eight months, one succeeded in carrying off a prize awarded by the Sir J. J. School of Arts for his excellent performance at the said annual examination. As this school is appointed a centre for grade examinations, it is to be be hoped that the local branch of the Kalabhavan will avail itself of this facility instead of sending its boys to Baroda. The appointment of a Persian teacher to the school was made by Mr. Harold Littledale during his tenure, of office as Director. The gymasium was well attended during the year under report, and several boys attained a tolerable proficiency in gymnastic feats. Instruction in drill was imparted to each class once a week. Moreover, the senior students have lately begun to play at cricket. Thus it is evident from the above that physical exercise goes hand in hand with mental culture here. The Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai Nager Prize and the Bhikabhai Nagerdas Prize were carried off by Nandlal Nanalal, of the Matriculation class. The establishment of a boarding-house in connection with the school is secured mainly through the kindly efforts of Rao Bahadur Bhasherao B. Jadhav, the present Subha of the Amreli District. The Government building designed for the purpose, and under repairs now, will be fit for occupation in a month. The report concluded with an expression of thanks to Colonel Martelli for accepting the chair and to the ladies and gentlemen for readily responding to the headmaster's invitation. The guests were then entertained with a select programme of recitations. This over the elder Miss Martelli was good enough to distribute prizes to the students, who had proved their merit at the annual examination. In a characteristic little speech, the president said that it gave Miss Martelli great pleasure to distribute the prizes. From the report read by the headmaster he found that the school was in a good and flourishing condition in the Mr. Kazi's hands. From what he saw there, he was glad to say that his Highness the Gaekwar well-spent his money for the spread of education in Baroda State. Amidst vociferating cheers for his Highness the Gaekwar and the British Resident, the meeting then dispersed.

THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

An incident has occured in the Chudderghaut Municipality, writes a correspondent, which deserves special notice. The executive engineer of the Chudderghaut (Hyderabad) Municipality vacated his post some months ago, on his transfer to the Public Works Department, and the assistant engineer was appointed by the committee to fill his place, the committee having the power to do so under rule 42 of the Chudderghaut Municipal Rules which reads as follows:—"The general committee has power to appoint an engineer on such salary as may be determined, to carry out and supervise all original works, works of repair, &c. The engineer thus appointed will be styled the executive engineer. Then rule 43, the one following, reads thus:—"The general committee has power to suspend the executive engineer, and to cut off his pay, . . . and deal with the case by fine, or reprimand or dismissal." There is, therefore, no ground for disputing the power of the committee to appoint its own engineer, and this they did with great advantage and profit to the Government, for they determined to reduce the high salary of Rs. 900 that their late executive engineer was receiving, and to carry on the work by securing the services of the assistant engineer on Rs. 350 a month, with the designation of Municipal Engineer. The committee felt confident that the work will not suffer, as the assistant engineer has a record of twelve or fourteen years service in the Municipality, and officiated for the executive engineer on several occasions, during which time the engineer was carrying on the work for the past year or so, and during this period showed a saving of Rs. 30,000 annually in the conservancy establishment alone, the work remaining the same. But this did not please some people evidently; for a week ago a docket was sent to the Chudderghaut Municipality, appointing Mr. George Warner, who does not even claim to have the slightest acquaintance with engineering or with Municipal work, to succeed the late executive engineer, although the general committee is vested with the power to make the appointment, and did exercise that power by virtue of rule 42, quoted above. This is bad enough, but it can only be beaten by the way the general committee stultified itself, for instead of declining to surrender the power they were invested with, they resolved "that the orders of Government should be given effect to, and that the attention of Government should be drawn to rule 42, which empowers the committee to appoint its own engineer, and that, as Mr. Warner does not know any engineering, the Government should be asked how the engineering work of the Municipality should be carried on in future." If anything were needed to show the absurdity of the position the committee has taken up, it need only be mentioned that Mr. Warner, who is admitted in the above resolution to have no qualifications for the post, is appointed on Rs. 600 to do the work which the committee has appointed a man with the necessary qualifications and years of experience to do on Rs. 350. More need not be said. The only hope is that, as in their resolution, the committee have drawn his attention to rule 42, by which the committee is empowered to make the appointment, and to the fact that Mr. Warner, is not qualified to hold that post, as his appointment necessitates other arrangements being made for carrying on the engineering work, his Excellency the Minister will decline to sanction an arrangement which is at once inconvenient and unjust. The present British Resident, whose sanction is necessary, is acquainted with Mr. Warner.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The forthcoming sports of the above Association will, as previously announced, be held on the Marine Lines, Esplanade, on Friday and Saturday next, the 14th and 15th instant, commencing each day at 3-30 p.m. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has signified his intention of being present to witness them on Friday evening. On Saturday, Mrs. Birdwood has kindly consented to distribute the prizes. A special pavilion has been erected for members of the Association, while a tent with seats has been reserved for friends of the competitors and the general public, who can gain admittance by paying a rupee each day at the entrance. Ladies will be admitted free. A Band will be in attendance on both the evenings.

On Monday afternoon last, after arriving in camp 24 miles from Jalpaiguri at one o'clock, the shooting party of Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner, at once started off after a leopard of which khuber had been received in the morning. The animal was bagged above three miles from camp. The next day was spent in an unsuccessful beat for tiger, but as the party were returning home news came in that a man had been very badly mauled by a leopard or tiger. As it was nearly dark and the Natives had fired the jungle, no signs of it were seen. Wednesday resulted in another leopard and some patridges being added to the bag, and on Thursday two leopards were shot—one by Mrs. Lawrie Johnstone within 300 yards of camp, and the other, a fine male, measuring 7ft. 3ins. by Mr. Nolan. The bag also comprised 8½ brace of partridges and a florican.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOKE, Commanding the Sind District, takes eight months' leave at the end of March, Colonel P. D. Jeffreys officiating.

IT has been definitely settled that Colonel Brackenbury, Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, succeeds Colonel Boughey as Manager of the North-West Railway.

MR. GREENSTREET, District Superintendent of Police, leaves Rangoon in a few days with an escort of fifty Military Police to visit Sherka and confer an officer of the South Lushai Hills. The object of the visit is to explore the country north of the administrative border of the Arakan Hill Tracts and to get into touch with the Chiefs and settle any pending dispute. Mr. Thruston, from the Chin Hills, and Mr. Addis, from Pauk, meet south of Haka to arrange matters on the borders of their respective jurisdictions.

THE attendance at the Military Tournament at Calcutta on Saturday was enormous, between five and six thousand spectators, mostly natives, being present on each occasion in the promenade alone—while the boxes and galleries were also crammed. The receipts have exceeded Rs. 43,000, which will be sufficient to cover the outlay, while a handsome sum should be realised for military charities from the two extra performances to be given this week. General Yeatman-Biggs must be congratulated on the great success of the tournament.

IT is officially stated that a reply has been received from the Government of India on the subject of the disposal of the surplus Government funds at Rangoon, a matter on which the Chamber of Commerce approached Sir James Westland during his recent visit to Rangoon. The probable amount available will be announced about November in each year, and tenders will be invited, half the premium being payable on allotment. At least half the bills must be taken up before the 31st of March and the balance before the 30th of April. No bills for less than two lakhs will be issued and competition will be insisted on.

THE past autumn and the winter that has followed it are by general consent looked upon as having been exceptionally unhealthy for the European community in Upper India. Influenza has raged, often in a severe type, at many stations: small-pox since the beginning of the year has been extraordinarily prevalent: typhoid as usual has been abroad. Yet when we come to the population at large probably the season, when its results are added up, will rank above the average in point of health, and will certainly compare very favourably with last year. The mortality returns in these Provinces for November indicate this very strikingly. The whole number of deaths in November in 1895 were considerably less than the deaths from fever alone in November 1894. The first figure stands at 153,673; while that of the fever mortality a year ago was 178,250 and the total mortality of the month was no less than 233,143. Such a tremendous divergence would be amazing and unaccountable, did we not remember the concomitant variation in the character of the two seasons, which clearly leads to the explanation. The autumn of 1894 was an extraordinarily wet one: the rains were not only prolonged far into October, but they were immediately succeeded by a series of storms, practically indistinguishable from the monsoon proper which lasted well into November. The land got no chance of drying up until the sun had lost its power, and a wet soil when the chills set in is the great conductor of the autumnal fever which is the bane of the mass of the population. This year the conditions are exactly reversed. The rains cease prematurely, the succeeding months are unusually hot and dry, and the November fever deaths fall from 178,000 to 127,000. The coincidence is too remarkable to be the result of accident. A wet autumn in India as in England makes a full churchyard, or a busy burning ghat: but on the other hand if the very dry season is healthy it has tribulations which in the long run may be even more disastrous. Nothing seems to come out right in a land where Nature is always in excess.

THE prospect of a big rush of promotion is gladdening the minds of the Madras Bar, says a contemporary. We glanced the other day at the proposed appointment of a temporary judge to the High Court Bench for the purpose of noticing the curious technical difficulties with which such a simple and sometimes necessary expedient is surrounded. If these can be successfully surmounted and the appointment is made, it will almost ceratinly go to a member of the Madras Bar. If the office, as has been suggested, should be made to run for three years, it may very probably go to Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar, who before his time was out would have an opportunity of being promoted permanently to the Bench, inasmuch as Dewan Bahadur Subramony Iyer, the present Native judge, is said to intend retiring in a couple of years. If this arrangement comes to be carried out, it will leave the largest practice in Madras to be divided amongst Mr. Bashyam Iyengar's legal brethren. On the other hand, it is very possible that Mr. Spring Branson, the Advocate-General, may be disposed to take the temporary judgeship on a three years' tenure, in which case his appointment would be made vacant. The recent death of Mr. Willie Grant, the Crown Prosecutor, has left another post, and a considerable practice in addition, at the disposal of some one or other, and in addition to this the Administrator-General, Mr. Wedderburn, is going home on leave, so that his place and practice are also on the market. This is not quite all, for the Government Pleadership, which is said to represent an income of about Rs. 2,000 a month, is also becoming temporarily vacant: so that unless the junior ranks of the Bar are greatly overstocked there should not be many briefless ones during the coming summer.

SIR F. POLLOCK, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, has been entrusted by Lord Salisbury with the task of preparing the British case on the Venezuelan boundary question. Sir Frederick's position as as authority on matters of international law is so universally recognised that it will be felt by everybody that this important duty could not be entrusted to more competent hands. As the Home Secretary stated a few days ago, the preparation of the British case is being pushed forward with the utmost despatch, but it is scarcely probable that it will be ready before the meeting of Parliament, and the most probable method of publication will be in Bluebook form. Should nothing occur to make it unnecessary for the United States Venezuelan Committee to report to the President, the Commissioners would then be able to avail themselves of the material contained in the British case, though it could not be officially communicated to them by the British Government. Passages from New York have, however, given rise to a feeling of hope that some speedy way may be found out of the difficulty by direct negotiations between the Government of Great Britain and Venezuela. If, as is suggested, the United States Government is prepared to make it clear to the Venezuelans that an attempt to settle the matter by direct negotiations with this country would be welcomed at Washington, one great difficulty in the way of such a solution would be removed. The repoorted mock trial of Lord Salisbury at Caracas is, of course, to be regretted, but the Prime Minister will not, it is felt, allow such a manifestation of popular feeling among an excitable people to interfere with his resolve to arrive at a solution of a problem which involves such momentous side issues as does this.

SIR JACOBUS ALBERTUS DE WET, the British Agent in the Transvaal, who sent the 'laconic telegram," to use the expression in the *Times'* leader, announcing the surrender of Dr. Jameson, is a member of a leading Dutch Afrikander family, and a native of Cape Town. He was from 1884 till 1890 Secretary of Native Affairs in the Cape Colony, and was, on becoming Agent in the Transvaal of the Imperial Government, made a K.C.M.G. Sir Jacobus, says the *Westminster Gazette*, must not be confounded with his distinguished namesake and relative, Sir Jacob Petrus de Wet, who, having filled the post of Solicitor-General in Cape Colony, became Chief Justice of the Transvaal in 1880, when that country was in the possession of Great Britain, and subsequently for some years Acting Chief Justice of Ceylon.

THE KELKAR COMMISSION.

MR. C. H. JOPP, C.S., the Commissioner appointed to hear evidence and report on the charges formulated against Mr. Govind Narayen Kelkar, Subordinate Judge, Yeola, for corruption and misconduct, resumed the hearing yesterday, when Mr. Manecksha Taleyarkhan, pleader, High Court, instructed by Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Vaidya, Government Pleader, Nasik, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, with the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, and Mr. M. V. Bhatt, appeared for Mr. Kelkar.

The evidence having been concluded, Mr. Branson addressed the Commissioner on behalf of the defendant. He remarked that as the Commissioner had absolutely nothing to decide in the matter, but simply to submit a report on the evidence with his opinion, he would not speak on the probable or certain influence this kind of evidence was likely to have on the subordinate judicial service. He would avoid the introduction of any element beyond a close discussion of the evidence adduced, and ask his Honour to state whether any charge had been supported by such evidence. In an enquiry of this nature the accused person had to suffer a good deal. In some cases the expenses to defend himself against such charges brought absolute ruin to the accused person as he had to prove the truth of his innocence. It was, of course, his client's misfortune and nobody's fault. Counsel admitted one great advantage which enquiry of this sort afforded, and which the defence had not failed to take. That advantage was that the accused person was entitled to make a statement on oath, which was entitled to as much weight as the statement of any witness for the prosecution. That person had also the advantage of pleading to the court to appreciate his sworn testimony in conjunction with the evidence of witnesses, who had deposed in his favour as well as of those who gave evidence against him. He had also the right to ask the court if the prosecution had succeeded in shaking his evidence at all. The defence in this case had taken advantage of the right. Counsel now appealed to his Honour's experience to believe Mr. Kelkar's evidence in preference to that of other witnesses for the prosecution, as the Commissioner must have noticed the straightforward and honest demeanour of his client. In cross-examination, Mr. Kelkar was not at all shaken, and the manner in which his barned friend performed the operation on Mr. Kelkar put the learned counsel in mind of the definition of cross-examination by Miller, who defined it as "going over again all the questions put in the examination-in-chief but in a 'cross' manner." Counsel submitted that the Commissioner should give as much credit to his evidence as to any honest and truthful witness in preference to that of the kulkarnis and others, who, by this case, were proved to be the supporters of false evidence. The learned counsel drew his Honour's attention to one thing which had greatly hampered the case for the defence. Want of funds on the part of Mr. Kelkar compelled the defence to economise matters as much as they could. This difficulty compelled counsel from going into all the details while cross-examining witnesses, and in some cases to absolutely abandon the cross-examination. Witnesses were not cross-examined on several points, not because the defence thought they could not be shaken in their statement, but it was due to the fact that they had no means of continuing it in a manner that counsel would have liked to conduct it. He was not asking undue favour on this point as he was quite prepared to show upon the examination-in-chief of the witnesses, the prosecution stood condemned as a false and concocted prosecution. One great difficulty of the defence was the refusal of the District Judge to disclose the statements made by witnesses before him. He refused to produce the statements on the pretence that it was against public interest, though counsel did not think it was the proper reason. The prosecution were afraid of producing the statement, lest it might differ from the evidence the witness would give before the Commission. Coming to the point as to how the prosecution was undertaken, counsel remarked that Krishnarao and Balkrisna flatly denied having anything to do with it. It was now found that the real men the persons who constantly moved backward and forward in the matter. They told Mr. Unwin, the District Judge, that they would be able to produce evidence of corruption if Mr. Kelkar was suspended, and Mr. Unwin did exactly what these men told him. Counsel did not remember having ever before come across anything more improper during his experience. Coming back to the question of withholding the documents, Mr. Branson said that it was a mere pretence to say it was against public policy. Mr. Unwin would not disclose it, but in opening the case the Government Pleader of Nasik had revealed what the statements were, and also the witnesses admitted that they had said, nothing beyond the statement which they made before the Commission. Counsel also drew the courts attention to one more instance of the improper act of the District Judge. The latter had issued an order against Kucheshwar that if he dare enter Mr. Kelkar's house he would be punished. This was wrongly served up by the most improper and illegal procedure of suspending the Subordinate and persons then came forward to make statements against Mr. Kelkar. Instead of a fair and free trial they had such conduct on the part of the District Judge. What influence this would have upon the public at large it was absolutely impossible to measure. Independently of this conduct of Mr. Unwin, counsel had no hesitation in saying that the District Judge had no right to tender the guarantee of pardon. If he did not know that then he was not fit to hold the position of a District Judge, he had no authority whatever to offer those indemnities, and his conduct was illegal. In a country like India they all knew that it was easy to get evidence against a judicial officer if he was so minded. Several persons would come forward to make statements against him, and you could bring any charge you choose to bring against that officer. This was stated by Macaulay in his essay on Warren Hastings, but counsel would not quote the text, as the view taken by Macaulay of the Indian people in this matter was well known. Counsel then came to the point raised by Mr. Unwin and the witnesses who stood in direct opposition with each other. It was idle to keep out statements, when witnesses came forward to say that their statements contained the same things that they had stated in their evidence. Mr. Unwin said "no, that's not so." If Mr. Unwin was telling the truth, then the witnesses did not. In opening the first charge, the Government Pleader of Nasik read something from a document which it was against public policy to make public. Evidence was then led by him and what was found? It was quite opposed to the statement of the Government Pleader. The withdrawal was therefore not justified. It might rightly be asked what motives witnesses could have in giving false evidence. It was for the defence to find out what was there in their mind to say the false story when once it was satisfactorily proved that the evidence for the prosecution was false. However, counsel would give some reasons to trace the motives. During the recent riots, Balkrishna and Krishnarao were at the head of the Hindu faction and they wanted Mr. Kelkar to join in their crusade. Mr. Kelkar refused, as an honest and straightforward officer would do. He refused to take part for any one side or the other, and distinctly made them understand that he would decide riot cases that were brought before him in a proper manner so far as he could do. One could see why general hostility was shown towards Mr. Kelkan because that he was an honest and upright officer and would not convict every Mahomedan that was brought up before him without due enquiry. This was enough to excite animosity among the Hindus, who believed that Mr. Kelkar was in sympathy with the Mahomedans, their bitterest enemies. Counsel looked upon race-feeling as only idiocy, but still it did exist, among a majority of natives of this country. This was the cause of hostility on the part of Maratha Hindus. Then again, Mr. Kelkar had refused to pass ex-parte decrees in cases where money-lenders claimed to recover money from poor ryots. The Agriculturists Relief Act was put into force by Mr. Kelkar and litigations were reduced. This caused a source of anxiety to traders, who were afraid of losing their work. In this manner, Mr. Kelkar by his upright conduct had to suffer in this fashion. It was a curious incident to note that all the charges were brought against him after the petition of March 1895 was presented. Coming to the mode of conducting the prosecution, Mr. Branson remarked the element of fairness was only introduced by Mr. Manecksha Taleyarkhan after he was instructed for the prosecution. The Government Pleader of Nassik had not acted in a way that a Government Pleader ought to in prosecuting on behalf of the Crown or Government. Mr. Branson then entered into details of each charge separately, and pointed out the discrepancies which existed between the statements of witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Branson had not finished his remarks at 5 p.m., when the Commission adjourned to this morning.

THE enquiry into the allegations of having received illegal gratification as a public servant, and other charges, made against Mr. Limaye Kelkar, Subordinate Judge of Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, before Mr. C. Jopp, C.S., on special duty with the Government of Bombay, is proceeding. Mr. Ganesh Pandoorung Vaidya, Government Pleader at Nasik, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, with the Hon. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. Wasudeo Bapujee Akat, appeared to defend Mr. Limaye. The hearing of the third charge was proceeded with. It is as follows:—In suit No. 427 of 1893 of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Yeola Mr. Limaye received an illegal gratification and a banquet or feast and a dancing party at the village of Nagda at the expense of the plaintiff, and subsequently obliged the defendant to sign a compromise process and decided the case in favour of the plaintiff. The first witness was Ravji Satu Patel, who said that he knew Shahaji Pandu Patel of his village. The person mentioned was his uncle. He had sued him about some land. Witness appeared and engaged Ramakant, pleader, to defend on his behalf. The land in dispute is situated to the east of the "gadhi" of the village. In order to view the spot Rao Saheb Kelkar went to Nagda village, which is two miles from Yeola. A number of persons accompanied him. He did not recollect how long ago that was. He did not see the place at once. He did so next day. Rao Saheb remained for the night at the Chandeswari Temple. After dinner, sweetened milk was partaken of by the company. The Koshti "tamasha" followed, and was continued the whole night. The day was the 18th of the first fortnight of the Hindoo month. Witness went to see the Koshti "tamasha" which lasted till morning, when they all went to sleep. After sunrise he went to his field, until his son came to call him, when the returned home. Then the Rao Saheb and others went to the disputed spot and measured it. It is near witness's house. Rao Saheb Kelkar said: "I will give you three baths of land," to which witness answered that that would not be sufficient for his purpose, whereupon Rao Saheb said "Consent, or I will reject your claim." He did not say anything else. By "reject" witness thought that Mr. Kelkar would not give him the land in question. From thence the company went to the Chandeswari temple. After dinner they went to the shop of Devichand Wani and partook of "pan supari," subsequently returning to Yeola. The banquet was given by Shahaji Patel. The company consisted of the Mamlatdar, Krishnarao, Tatya Saheb, and Sua Saheb Despande. Witness did not know the others. Before this he had previously made two petitions in this same matter to a Saheb who had come to Yeola. The complaint was made to the Court of Mamlatdar, who awarded witness seven kathis of land. The petitions were made, because witness could not get possession of the ground awarded. In connection with the banquet he had sent a petition to the District Judge of Nasik. The dispute was decided in favour of Shahaji Patel. Cross examination reserved.

Triumbuck Dadaji said that suit No. 427 with Karkiyat was proceeding in the Yeola Court. Rao Saheb Kelkar went to Nagda village on the 15th Ashwin Shuda. Witness also went there with the papers. They started from Yeola at four o'clock, and arrived at Nagda at 5-30 p.m., about 25 or 30 persons, a number of whom witness named as accompanying Rao Saheb Kelkar. They went in tongas and carts. He was told about the trip to Nagda by Rao Saheb Kelkar that morning, and a peon came to call him at the time they were ready to start. Witness proceeded to Kelker's house, and found eight or ten persons waiting. The carts and tongas were standing ready near Kelker's house and they started. He did not know who provided the conveyances or who defrayed the expenses, or whether the sum paid on account of the hire of the vechicles had been deleted in the court accounts. He thought the Mamlatdar had his own tonga. It was getting dark when they arrived at Nagda. A peon and Brahman bailiffs accompanied them. He believed the peon was Kanhoo. All the company put up in a Koshti's house, which had been provided by Shahaji Patel for their accommodation. They did not eat anything at Yeola prior to the start for Nagda. The supper was provided in the Devi's temple. The supper was cooked by the bailiffs. He believed the articles of food were supplied by Shahaji Patel. It was Kojazari that day. There was milk there, but he did not know who provided it. The "tamasha" lasted till past midnight. There was a dancing boy. After the dancing they all slept. Some of the villagers attended the "tamasha." In the morning they drank tea. He could not tell who provided it, but it was made by the bailiffs. Then the company proceeded to the piece of ground in dispute. The spot is in the Gawthan, near the houses of the parties in the case. It was measured and enquiries were made. Two commissioners were appointed. Witness could not recollect whether both or one of them were present. One of them was Vinayek Divaji and the other Sudasew Chimnaji or Ramkrishna Bagaji. The Commissioners took notes of the spot. After eleven o'clock they returned to their lodgings and bathed. The morning meals were taken at the Devi's temple. After they had sat down for dinner Shahaji Patel came and asked them all to make themselves comfortable, and apologised, saying that the articles of food could not be procured sooner, and that the dinner was late in consequence. Witness inferred from this that Shahaji Patel supplied the dinner, which consisted of "ladoos and keshri bhat." After dinner they had "pan supari" and then left for Yeola about four o'clock. Some returned on foot witness among the latter. Rao Saheb was present the whole time and partook of the food provided and stayed throughout the "tamasha." Further enquiries were made and a decree passed in the case. Witness was not certain, but he believed the dinners, teas and "tamasha" were provided by Shahaji Patel, who was blind. A Kunbi was engaged in making the arrangements, but witness did not know his name. Cross-examination reserved.

The next witness, Krishnarao, said that Shahaji Pandu filed a suit in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola against Raoji and Suddoo and others about a piece of land. Shahaji is an old man and blind. A Commission was appointed in the case Rao Saheb Kelkar went to see the spot. Witness was pleader for Shahaji and Ramakant was pleader for the defendants. On the morning of the last Ashwin Shuda, about 8 or 9 o'clock, Shahaji informed witness that the Moonsiff was going to inspect the spot, and asked him to be present with his karkoon. He left Yeola for the village with his karkoon that evening. His vehicle was among other vehicles on the road. On arrival at Nagda the company put up in a Koshti's house, which had been engaged by Shahaji Patel. The evening meals were supplied by Shahaji Patel and were served to the party at the Chandeswari's temple. After the meal Shahaji bought sweetened milk which they all drank. Shahaji arranged for a "poryacha tamasha" for the amusement of the party. The "tamasha" lasted till 3 a.m. Next morning, after they had tea, they went out to examine the place. They took measurements and returned to their lodgings. A compromise of the case was spoken about, and the necessary application ("razinama") was written out, but as it was unfavorable to the defendants they would not sign the "razinama." The defendant who refused to sign was threatened in consequence. Then he said that if his pleader signed the "razinama" for him he would be agreeable. As defendant's pleader was not then present the proceedings stopped short. The morning meals were also provided by Shahaji. It was a "mezwani" (banquet), and lasted for about two hours, after which the party ate "pan supari," chatted until evening, and then left for Yeola. This was on the day following the Kojagari. Rao Shaheb Kelkar was present on all occasions. About 30 or 40 persons went to Nagfia from Yeola, including the Court karkoons, bailiffs, peons, and others. The Devchand of Nagda was there, but witness did not know whether or not he was at the dinner party, but a kulkarni of the village and a schoolmaster were present, and partook of the dinner. The value of the land in dispute is from ten to twelve rupees. The tongas and carts used in going and returning were supplied free by Shahaji. The expense incurred amounted to about Rs. 50. They returned on Sunday, and witness thought that the Rao Saheb returned on the same day. Cross-examination reserved.

Jamadhan Bhikaji said that he knew Shahaji and Ravjee, Patels of his village. The disputed site is near their houses, the value of the site being about fifteen rupees. Rao Saheb Kelkar went to Nagda on the last "Kojagari," the 15th, to see the site. Witness was then Kulkarni of the village. He learnt of his arrival after the Rao Saheb had gone there. The latter came in the evening and returned the following day. He was accompanied by about thirty followers. The party put up at Rukmaji Koshti's house, which was previously engaged by Shahaji. Witness lived at Nagda, where there were seven or eight Brahman houses. The supper took place at the Chandeswari goddess temple. After supper the "Kojagari" milk was provided in Rakmaji's house. He also took milk there, but witness was not at the supper. There was afterwards the performance of a village "tamasha," the supper and milk and "tamasha" being provided by Shahaji Patel. He witnessed the "tamasha." Rao Saheb drank milk and was present during the "tamasha." Next morning the party proceeded to inspect the disputed site, witness also going with them. The party returned after inspecting the site. A dinner then took place in the Chandeswari temple. The dinner was attended by all the persons who came from Yeola, the witness and several others. After dinner the party returned to Yeola. Men were brought from Yeola to cook and serve the food. Witness did not know who they were. The expenses might have amounted to Rs. 30 or more. Cross-examination reserved.

Rakmaji Muktaji said he knew Shahaji and Raoji

WRITERS AND READERS.

The members of the newly-formed Publishers' Association held a meeting the other day and adopted a constitution and rules. The appointment of office-bearers, a matter in which a good deal of interest is taken, will be made at another meeting, to be called shortly. Most of the leading publishers attended the meeting, and it was generally accepted that the organisation is already on a firm footing.

The monograph on Mr. Chamberlain in the Public Men of To-day Series was to be ready at the end of last month. The writer, Mr. S. J. Jeyes, covers the life of the Colonial Secretary from boyhood up to the present time. Mr. Chamberlain, the Imperialist, is the title of the final chapter, and of the biography generally it may safely be said that it is thoroughly well informed.

Lord Wolseley is writing a preface for the first volume of a series of military books which Messrs. Kegan Paul announce. This is a group of translations of the most important foreign military works, and will be called the Wolseley Series. Captain Walter H. James, the editor, promises as the first issue Letters on Strategy, by the late Prince Kraft-Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, and a French and a German work will follow.

A book of autobiography which may excite some interest is to be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton under the title, Adelina, Countess Schimmelmann. This lady is now in England, where she has come to speak on behalf on the social and religious work with which she has been identified. The sub-title of the book indicates that it will deal with her life at the German Court, among the fishermen of the Baltic, the Socialists of Berlin, and in prison.

Mr. Scott Elliot's book, A Naturalist in Mid-Africa, will be published by Messrs. Innes. It is the result of a journey which included the region of the great lakes Nyanza, Tanganyika, and Nyassa. Mr. Scott Elliot went out on behalf of one of our learned societies to study the fauna and flora of this region. He also studied it from the point of view of colonisation and coffee growing, and to that end has grouped it into certain zones. The volume, is illustrated from photographs.

Mr. John Lane will publish an English translation of a book which has attracted wide attention on the Continent. It is a study of Modern Women—that being its title—in various phases, and is by Mrs. Laura Hansson, the wife of Ola Hansson, the prominent Swedish man of letters. She writes of Sonia Kovalevsky, George Egerton, Eleonora Duse, Amalie Skram, Marie Bashkirtseff, and Frau Leffler. Miss Hermione Ramsden of Bulstrode Park, has made the translation.

Dean Burgon left in manuscript a work on the principles of the textual criticism of the New Testament. The first portion of it has been prepared for publication by the Rev. Edward Miller, and the book is announced for an early date by Messrs. Bell. They are the publishers of the new and full edition of Pepys' Diary, and they announce several interesting features for the additional volume which is to be added to it. For instance, facsimiles are to be given of the strange shorthand in which Pepys wrote his diary, and there will be historical notes and a bibliography.

A book on the Historic Churches of Paris is to be published by Messrs. Downey this spring. The writer is Mr. Walter Lonergan, a resident in Paris, and pictures have been provided by Mr. Brinsley Le Fanu. The idea is to tell fully the story of each of the famous churches of the French capital, and Notre Dame in particular will be dealt with very exhaustively. About the same time Messrs. Downey will have ready Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's enlarged life of Sterne. Forty years ago Mr. Fitzgerald wrote a short biography of his distinguished countryman, and that is the basis of the present book.

Genius and Degeneration, a German work by Dr. William Hirsch, is being translated into English. The volume will have an introduction by Professor Mendel, and will be published by Mr. Heinemann. The translation of Dr. Nordau's Paradoxes, which he is also to publish, will be one of the early summer books. Dr. George Brandes's critical study of Shakespeare is not likely to be ready until the autumn. Mr. William Archer has, however, made considerable progress with its translation, and it is expected that the book will prove a standard one on Shakespeare.

A French Little Folks has just issued its first number under the auspices of Mlle. Lucie Faure, daughter of the respected President. It is called Le Journal des Enfans de France, and numbers among its contributors Jules Simon, Francois Coppee, and G. p. The post in harmonious verse inculcates the virtue of charity to the poor. Let us hope that next time M. Coppee will lecture French children on the detestable habit of killing flies by way of pastime. Gyp's contribution is a saynete (from the Spanish sainete, a little comedy or deologue). Bob, agamin, of 10, amuses his seven-year-old sister by retelling the lives of certain saints.

Judging from the enormous quantity of verse published in France, folks must, intellectually speaking, exist upon poetry. Every week sees some new publication. Two volumes with contrasted titles have just appeared. The Rimes fantaisistes of the veteran poet Ch. Maire, and the Rimes Viriles of M. Jules Noirit, satirist, better known as a writer for the stage. And in reviews, magazines, and journals poetry abounds. Monologues, narrative pieces, madrigals, sonnets of varying excellence abound. On the whole this efflorescence of poetry may be a good sign, in relation of a literary reaction.

Messrs. Macmillan have copyrighted for the United States Miss Botham-Edwards' new story, which will be published early in the spring, editions appearing simultaneously in London, Leipzig, and New York. The title is the Dream-Charlotte, a Story of Echoes. Messrs. Black are the English publishers. The same writer's last work, A Romance of Dijon, is being translated into French, and a translation of a story published many years ago. The Sylvestres, will shortly appear in a French monthly review under the title of Poetes et Philosophes.

Mr. John Murray is to be the publisher of a new book by Sir Daniel Lysons. Like Sir Evelyn Wood and others among his junior comrades, Sir Daniel lately wrote his reminiscences of the Crimean War, which Mr. Murray also brought out. But that very interesting work included little of its author's experiences in other parts of the world—and these will be told in Long Ago, as the book is to be appropriately named. It is so long ago as sixty-two years since Lysons, then in his nineteenth year, entered the army—as an ensign in the First Royals. Sir Daniel has many stirring reminiscences of the Canada of 1834-9, in which he saw his first service. It was a very different Canada to the Canada of the Dominion, and of 1896. It was the time of the rebellion, and Lysons saw it through. Much of Lysons' service before the Crimean War was spent on the American Continent and in the West Indies. In 1861 he went again to Canada, entrusted with the important duty of organizing the Canadian militia in connection with the Trent affair. Sir Daniel was appointed to the Aldershot command in 1890, and to the Constableship of the Tower nearly six years ago.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have in the press several important volumes of sermons by popular clergymen in England and America. The Rev. Canon Barnett's volume, The Service of God, will, we think, be found to be a book essentially of the modern time and the present day. Its ideas of philanthropy are not quite those of past generations. For, argues the Canon, the nature and aims of philanthropy must be determined by men's conception of God, and the divine is freshly revealed under modern scientific development. The Rev. E. Clarence Pagot, of Iowa, and the Rev. Wyllys Rede, of Illinois, are also the authors of sermons which the same publishers have in hand.

To say nothing of official despatches and newspaper correspondence, the story of the relief of Chitral has already had three historians, including Captain and Major Younghusband, both of whom took part in the expedition. The work of a fourth historian is to be published by Mr. Edward Arnold. The anti Lieutenant W. R. L. Beynon, went with Kelly's gallant force over the mountains from the Cashmere side. Lieutenant Beynon is an officer of the 3rd Goorkha Rifles, one of the best regiments in the native Indian army. Mr. Beynon's history is supplied with plans, a map, and several illustrations.

Mr. Swinburne is among the penny poets! All the better for the millions who cannot spend shillings and pounds, but only pence, on literature! But he has not been caught by Mr. Stead, whose is the glory of the penny poets' idea, and in whose penny editions are reproduced, with judicious curtailment, almost every great poet from Chaucer to Tennyson. Mr. Redway is to be the publisher of the penny Swinburne. But he is bringing out only one of Mr. Swinburne's poems, A Word for the Navy, first published many years ago at five shillings. It is announced that the penny edition will be one of ten thousand copies. Which strikes us as unaccountably small. The Navy is just now the most popular topic in the country. And Mr. Stead's penny Miltons, penny Chaucers, penny Byrons, penny Morrises (William only), have each been selling by the hundred thousand.—(Another performance in the penny publication was the Jubilee number of "The Daily News," which if published as an ordinary octavo volume, would have filled four hundred and fifty pages.)

"The Athenæum," referring to Mr. Fitzgerald's forthcoming biography of Lady Blessington, says that the author is in possession of seven volumes of MS. letters to or by the gorgeous Countess. These letters, or some of them, should contain the form and pressure of the fast and loose society in which the Countess for many a year outshone all her rivals.

MAHOMEDAN ADDRESSES TO SIR A. MACKENZIE.

At Belvedere, Calcutta, on Friday, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, received and replied to two addresses, one from the Central Mahomedan Association, and the other from the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta. The addresses were engrossed on satin, with most tasteful borders of Oriental design; and both were presented in silver caskets, handsomely chased, with suitable inscriptions engraved on the outside.

His Honour returned the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for your kind welcome back to Bengal, and for the far too flattering terms in which you have referred to my services and qualities. It is true that I had at one time a tolerably intimate knowledge of the Province and its ways, but I feel very keenly that during the years of my absence many changes have passed over it, the effects of which it will take some time fully to gauge. In this expression of your sympathy and good-will given me at the outset of my term of office, and in the many similar kind words that have reached me since I came here, I find, however, much encouragement and support. One of the changes which I most deplore and can do nothing to modify is the loss of so many of the old familiar faces. Looking round upon these deputations, I miss more than one "Ra'is" with whom it would have been pleasant again to confer regarding the wants and welfare of the Mahomedans of Bengal. The Government has, you say, always felt it to be a duty to stimulate and help the improvement and well-being of its Mahomedan subjects, as it has felt it to be a duty to stimulate and encourage the emancipation of all other backward sections of the population, and ever since I knew Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor of the day has been ready to show active sympathy with Societies like yours that strive for the education and advancement of their poorer brethren. I have no intention of departing from this long roll of precedents. I am, indeed glad to find that the progress already achieved has been so large and substantial as it is. When I left Bengal, in 1880-81, there were only 184,550 Mahomedan pupils in all our schools and colleges. Only 13 of these passed the F.A. standard in that year, and there were only 3 B.A.'s. Last year there were 489,333 Mahomedans under instruction—the percentage to the total number of pupils having risen to 29·2 from 19·8 in 1880-81; 133 of these passed the University Entrance Examination and 59 the F. A. standard. There were 17 B. A.'s (26 in the preceding year) and 5 Mahomedan M. A.'s. This is no doubt a most gratifying advance, and I trust it may be maintained and improved upon. Remember, however, that if you are to win permanently your full share of the loaves and fishes of the State, your motto must always be 'Self-help is the best patron.' The Government will, as hitherto, be ready to second and reward your endeavours, recognising as it does the loyal spirit of your community, but it must secure the best material available for its work, and the Mahomedans are not the only loyal subjects it possesses.

I am glad also to find that in Bengal at the present time there is nearly everywhere a reversion to the old relation of peace and goodwill between the various classes of the community which always ruled in my early days, and which nothing but wanton wickedness or arrant folly can disturb. In the Government that rules us we have an absolutely impartial power—strong enough to repress with ease, the forces of disorder where such crop up, and honestly anxious to foster the advance and development of all the populations committed to its care. For myself personally I can only say that I like, and always have liked, Bengal and the Bengalis, both Hindu and Mahomedan. They are in my experience a kindly people; grateful for courteous treatment and good words given. I have had many friends among the members of both persuasions, and I am always ready to confer frankly with the representatives of all parties, with a view to the well-being of the land we live in. So far as my influence can extend, I shall do all in my power to establish and maintain those friendly and intimate relations between the officers of Government and the various sections of the people which were the prevailing custom when I first came to India, and which I can see no possible reason now for abandoning or curtailing."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, and to the same temperature. M.S. and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 2 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·850	WNW	2	71·6	43·0	63	...	1·75	−0·03
Agra	29·916	NW	4	80·6	53·4	61	...	0·21	−0·62
Cawnpore	29·911	N	3	83·8	51·0	80	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·855	WNW	2	85·1	54·1	71	...	0·75	−0·67
Jhansi	29·967	Calm	7	89·0	55·7	45	...	0·53	−0·39
Jacobabad	30·08	Calm	7	74·9	46·5	37	...	0·20	−0·58
Karachi	30·06	ESE	7	79·2	52·9	42	...	0·14	−0·96
Jeypore	30·00	Calm	4	87·0	53·8	41	...	0·29	−0·89
Ajmere	30·04	Calm	7	78·4	48·8	57	...	0·07	−0·89
Deesa	30·02	N	9	78·2	55·1	31	...	..	−0·42
Ahmedabad	30·01	NNW	4	83·2	38·7	42	...	..	...
Bhuj	30·36	NNW	10	83·9	56·0	73	...	..	−0·29
Rajkot	30·20	NE	8	81·0	54·0	51	...	0·03	−0·47
Veraval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·02	NNE	8	81·3	48·9	34	...	0·02	−0·77
Indore	30·02	NW	5	85·7	50·6	46	...	0·08	−0·77
Saugor	29·97	Calm	3	87·9	54·7	50	...	0·39	−1·53
Jubulpore	29·91	E	3	92·0	56·9	46	...	0·07	−1·66
Hoshangabad	29·86	SW	4	90·3	56·7	50	..	0·25	−1·34
Khandwa	29·89	WNW	6	90·7	56·4	29	...	...	−1·22
Raipur	29·86	SW	6	92·8	60·6	47	...	...	−1·14
Nagpur	29·94	Calm	8	95·3	65·1	39	...	0·16	−2·01
Amraoti	29·94	SW	7	93·7	63·2	40	...	...	−1·77
Akola	29·46	W	5	97·9	59·0	35	...	...	−2·14
Surat	29·93	NNW	L	87·0	56·0	66	...	...	−0·24
Malegaon	29·90	NW	7	91·8	55·5	35	...	...	−1·17
Bombay	29·92	N	14	83·3	69·3	65	...	0·66	−0·92
Poona	29·80	WNW	5	93·5	56·4	47	...	0·74	−0·93
Ahmednagar	29·97	SE	4	91·4	54·5	49	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	29·92	Calm	3	93·4	58·2	37	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·95	Calm	4	93·8	64·1	35	...	0·71	−1·14
Ratnagiri	29·21	WNW	5	87·4	66·9	51	...	1·31	+0·51
Belgaum	29·80	Calm	3	89·2	57·9	42	...	0·54	−1·73
Gadag	29·98	SE	6	84·1	64·4	81	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·91	NNE	5	87·2	61·5	75	...	0·44	−2·38
Mangalore	29·90	ESE	2	90·8	68·4	76	...	1·79	−1·87
Calicut	29·98	NE	9	87·1	67·5	83	...	4·22	−0·77
Cochin	29·98	Calm	M	9·8	69·7	66	...	5·40	−3·92
Bangalore	29·91	NNE	9	84·3	53·4	64	...	2·40	−1·93
Secunderabad	29·94	Calm	4	92·6	61·5	41	...	1·17	−0·96
Masulipatam	29·90	NNE	3	85·5	64·2	91	...	0·84	−7·48
Bellary	29·97	S	4	92·2	64·4	44	...	2·22	−0·19
Cuddapah	29·96	NNE	G	91·5	58·8	74	..	6·07	+3·18
Madras	29·93	NNW	4	85·5	69·0	81	...	1·85	+0·76
Coimbatore	29·98	E	2	89·9	62·3	8	...	3·00	−2·17
Trichinopoly	29·93	Calm	3	87·5	62·4	80	...	8·42	+0·16
Negapatam	29·87	NW	10	84·4	68·2	90	..	37·34	+7·13
Colombo	29·88	NNE	9	91·0	71·0	63	...	17·21	−6·10
Aden	30·01	*E	1	81·3	73·9	71	...	0·39	−0·45

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea level.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Raipur, a brisk rise in Sind, and at Neemuch, Indore and Saugor, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Sind, and lowest in the extreme south, and at and about Allahabad and Raipur. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegon, Ratnagiri, Madras and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-eastrely breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Karachi and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is very largely in excess of the mean of the season at Saugor and Jubulpore, and the minimum largely so at Nagpur, Raipur, Jubulpore and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Akola and Amraoti, and the lowest 46° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Jubulpore, Hoshanzabad, Allahabad and Saugor. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression or low pressure area to the eastwards of Jubulpore, where the weather is more or less cloudy and unsettled. Local showers are probable at or about Allahabad. Pressure is decidedly high over Sind, and fresh to storng winds are to be expected on and off the west coast between Karachi and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICUEA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, at MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Angelo, Lt, Punjab, 20th I, off leave, to Peshawar.
Millar, Capt, Punjab, 7th P I, off furlough, to Rawalpindi.
Beatty, Lt, Bo, 1st Lancers, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

FEBRUARY 11.

Wetherall, Lt-Col, Bo, 23rd Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Chauncy, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1s Wilts Regt, to join, to Karachee.
Blunt, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Colan, Lt, 8th M I, to rejoin, to Barrackpore.

FEBRUARY 12

Harrison, Lt, Bo, Comt and Transpt Dept, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Andrews, Major, 19th Ms Infy to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Patridge, Lt, Ms, R A, to rejoin, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th February, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head quarters to-day a 8-30 p.m.
The proficiency class will meet at both Head-quarters after gun drill.
2. There will be no class firing at Cooria on Friday next.
3. The seventh Annual Camp of the Corps, will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort and will Commence on Saturday 15th and last till the night of the 22nd instant.
4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 15th instant as follows:—No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temples Statue, Oval at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station. No. 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., and on the arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will proceed thence to Mahaluxmi For.
Dress:—Full dress with arms. Puttees to be worn.
5. In Camp there will be provided cots, tables, and washhand basins. Members must bring their own bedding and bags or trunks for their uniform, plain clothing, etc. No private cots will be allowed.
6. A Sergt.-Instr. will attend at both Head-quarters continuously from 10 a.m. the 14th instant, for the purpose of receiving such articles as bags, trunks, bedding, etc., as members may send down, and it is recommended that in every case those who propose to stay in Camp should avail themselves of that opportunity.
7. Members are requested to forward *at once* to Head-quarters the names of the servants they intend keeping in Camp so that passes may be obtained for them.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th February, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 15th instant at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review Order—Khaki.
Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday the 15th instant as follows:—
St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m.
Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m.
2. The Rifle meeting will be held at Cooria from the 17th to 22nd instant inclusive. Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained on application to Head-quarters and Officers Commanding Companies. Entries should be made as early as possible.

By order,
C. MUSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The fourth Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday the 14th instant, at 9 p.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress.
Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla
Lieutenant H C Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort
Sergt Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles
Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum
Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhowne
Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcey, Govt Dockyard, Fort
Sergt W G Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort
V.C.H Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon
Fancy Dress
Members ..... Rs 2 to include one lady
Non-Members ..... Rs 3 "
Evening Dress
Members ..... Rs 3 to include one lady
Non-Members ..... Rs 4 "
Extra lady ..... Rs 1 "
Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, February 6.)

Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E, Offg Commr and Supt, Peshawar Div, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, under Article 24 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th of March, 1896.

Lieut D Blakeway, A st Commr, from the Mooltan to the Kohat Dist, where he has assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 31st Jan 1896, relieving Abdul Ghafur Khan of Zaida Asst Commr, transferred.

Surgn-Capt D T Lane, Civil Surgn, 2nd Class, sub pro tem, is appointed Supt of the Chenawan Central Jail, sub pro tem, with effect from the 5th of Oct 1895.

Mr R A Mollov, Exc Engr, Dera Ghazi Khan Divn Indus Canals, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for 18 months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service regulations, with effect from the 10th March 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H J G Reid, District Superintendent of Police, having reported his arrival at Karachi on the afternoon of the 27th January 1896, on return from special duty in England, is posted to the Ferozepore District.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, February 8).

Under rule I of the Regulations made for the N-W Provinces and Oudh, under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Hon'ble the Lieut Govr, with the previous sanction of H E the Govr Genl of India, is pleased to nominate Mr Roderick Henry Macleod, of the Indian Civil Service, Legal Rem mbrancer to Govt, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut Govr for making laws and regulations.

The Rev P J D Johnson, Chaplain, furlough, partly in and partly out of India on medical certificate, for twelve months, with effect from the 1st Dec 1895.

Notification No 1110-II-36C, dated 10th Dec 1895, appointing the Rev P J D Johnson to be Chaplain of Cawnpore, is hereby cancelled.

Notification No 56-II-65C, dated 8th Jan 1896, appointing the Rev A E Stone to be Chaplain of Ranikhet, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J H Cumng, Asst Magte and Collr, on return from leave, to the Sultanpur district as Asst Commr.

Military Asst Surg G Haynes, Offg Civil Surg, from Pilibhit to Fatehpur.

Military Asst Surgn J T Packinson, Offg Civil Surg, from Fatehpur to Sultanpur.

Surg-Capt J M Crawford, Civil Surg, from Sultanpur to Muttra.

The services of the Rev A E Stone are replaced at the disposal of the Govr of Bengal.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdool Hossein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and D.

For Consent Decree.

67-92—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Ismail vs Mahomed Alli and others—Peace, K D Shroff, Ardesir H and D, and Natu and H.

593-95—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjibhoy Bahramjee Bajiwalla vs Bejonjee Rustomjee Gatliwala—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

496-91—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Ki-horegur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co—Part heard.

517-95—Little and Co—B Moroba Ramgrushna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S.

308-95—Arratoon Hanna—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Naojihora—Bicknell and D.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Malaz Jana Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

441-95—R N Mota boy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.

147-11146-93—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotamdas Vanarsi—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—C B and B—J O Cama and J Dorabjee, Muthubai vs L N Banaiee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie, Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report

255-95—Thakordas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Ramjee Ballajee—Janardhan and A.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 5th February are as follows:—

In the month of December 1895.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	44,36,085	74,60,260	1,18,85,345
Exports	15,81,727	15,41,635	31,26,382
Net Imports	28,24,358	59,38,605	87,61,963

To the end of the month of December 1895—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	3,68,93,237	5,69,03,814	9,37,97,051
Exports	1,95,00,233	1,65,,4,462	3,60,14,695
Net Imports	1,73,93,004	4,03,89,352	5,77,82,356

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Dec. 1895	66,439	*8,77,217	9,33,656
To the end of the month of December 1895, (Progressive)	8,28,049	74,66,417	83,94,466

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Dec. 1895	3,41,002	†12,94,269	16,35,271
To the end of the month of December 1895 (Progressive)	10,11,097	75,24,471	85,35,478

* Of which Rs. 874,000 represent bullion received for British Dollar Coinage from the tenderers.
† Equivalent of 5,70,391 British Dollars.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892, is the finest Vintage of the Century, surpassing the Splendid Wines of '72, '74, & '80.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain W W Allen sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ss Sheikh, 2,828 tons, Captain S C Newey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Captain C Dressing as a passenger.

THE BISN Co's ss Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, brought a general cargo and Mr Nanabhoy Cowasjee and 301 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritime Co's ss Salazie, 2,088 tons, Captain C Chevalier, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Le Blanc, Mr and Mrs Tusid and child, Mr Le Long Hung, Mr Versini, Mr Lafitte, Mr La Souboye, Mr Conturier, Mr Salmon, Mr and Mrs Ferran, Mr C B Buckley, and four deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Sheikh	2828	Newey	Marseilles	12-2	K Nixon & Co
B	Gan Alpine	1348	Johney	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
D	Idzumi Maru	1919	Japan		16-2	Tata & Sons
E	Akbar	1411	B Edwin	R S Ports		H C Joosub
H	and J Chanda	1125	Thames	Zanzibar	15-2	M Mackenzie
K	Strathfillan	2612	Osborne	Hamburg	24-2	W & A Graham
M	Nyanza	1411	Abbes	Zanzibar	15-2	D Jairam
O	Courtfield	2110	Sheldrake	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
P	Tanjore	1695	Carrot	R. S. Ports		H C Joosub
Q	Ras Elba	1768	Moore	Trieste	23-2	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	517	Adam	C Gulf	13-2 Shepherd & Co
Sabermati	324	Ahmed	Mangalore	14-2 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Salacia	2288	C Sabilier	China	12-2	M Maritimes
5	Brindisi	2261	Peters	China	14 2	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	I C H Rne	London	22-2	P & O Co
7	Kaisar-i-Hind	2383	Seymour	China	20-2	P & O Co
9	Strathgyle	2291	Jones	Not fixed		Graham & Co
10	Dramburies	1100	Henning	Antwerp		Glade & Co
12	Worsley Hall	2338	Walter	N F		E Bates & Co
14	Ouse	3410	Allen	Calcutta	12-2	M Mackenzie
18	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Rio Lima (Portuguese gunboat)	Vasconcellos	Goa, Feb 9.
12	Elektra (†)	Kossovick	Trieste, Jan 20.
	Bancoora (s)	Alexander	Rangoon, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Britannia (Transport)	Parfitt	Southampton.
	Onda (s)	Allen	Calcutta.
	Sheikh (s)	Newey	Marseilles, &c.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, &c.
	Salazie (s)	Chevalier	Kobe, &c.
	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra, for Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" Chindwara, for Calcutta and Coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

8	Kohinur s	Elliott	Rangoon, Feb 2.
	Loodiana s	Megenis	Rangoon, Feb 5.
	Cheiydra s	Case	Hongkong, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.—R. I. M. Steamer Warren Hastings.
Feb. 9.—Steamers Lindula and Nairung.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

9	Kliora s	.....	Calcutta.
10	Rewa s	.....	London.

Feb. DEPARTURE.

9	Manchos	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Kirkhill s—125 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 51 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 5 casks soap, Holland Bombay Trading Co.
Nubia s—62 cases whisky, Morenas and Co; 30 cases beer, D Dadabhoy; 50 cases beer, Turner Morrison and Co; 385 cases whisky, and 5 cases ginger, D Cowasjee; 200 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 100 cases whiskey, Eduljee Benzonji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirkhill s—100 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—3 cases stationery, N Cumrudin.
Ras Elba s—3 cases soap, S Tyabjee and Co; 10 cases medicine, C Natoo and Co; 7 cases medicine, H Mooljee.
Carthage s—4 barrels hams, and 4 barrels bacon, Treacher and Co; 35 cases champagne, B J Buxey and Co; 55 cases biscuits, H

GENTS STRAW HATS,

DOUBLE BRIMS,
SILK INNER BAND,
Rs. 4-8.

TWEED CAPS,

NEWEST SHAPE,
Rs. 2-12.

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THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Rs. 7/- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of different brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us in Cairo. They are the only genuine Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated Turkish Tobacco of good flavor. They are of excellent quality throughout and stand unsurpassed by any.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

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Superior to all the other cheap watches in the East as certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

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NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 31st MARCH, 1896. APPLY EARLY!

Periodical distribution of prizes paid in cash to the purchasers who hold successful numbers.

A PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

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Chain Re. 1 extra.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently popular and large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch periodically, for years past.

THE PRIZE FUND IS FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which become a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, is regularly published in all the leading Indian papers, after each prize distribution. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE. APPLY EARLY!!

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action	...	...	...Rs. 11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch	...	...	... ,, 14 8
Ditto ditto with compass...	...	...	... ,, 15 8

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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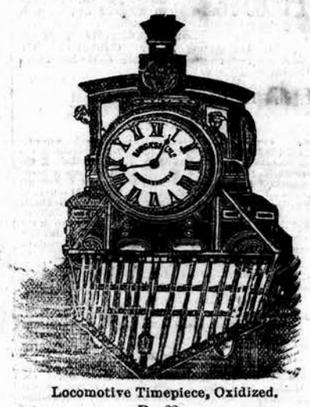
BOMBAY & POONA.

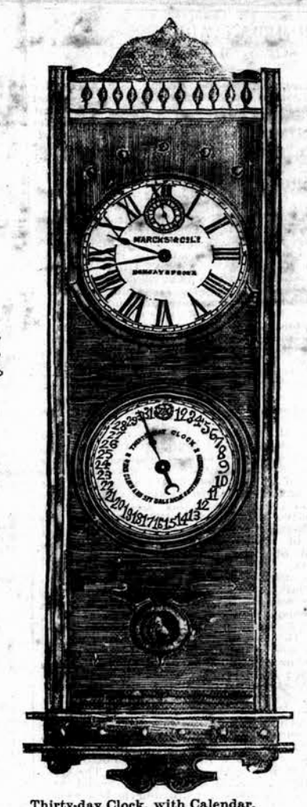


Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

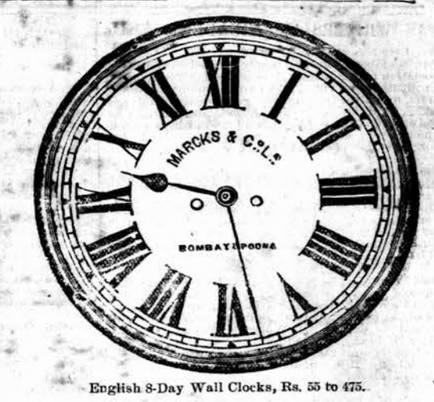
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

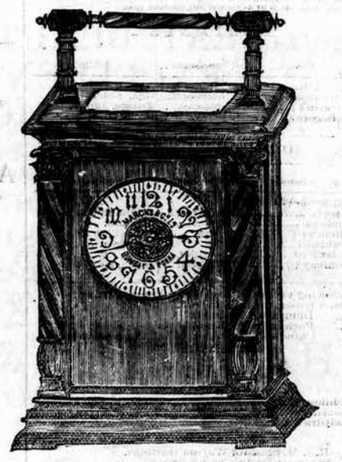


Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated .....Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... ,, 85.

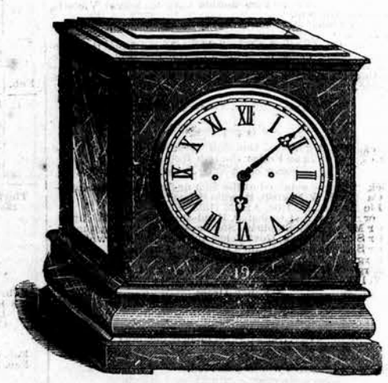


English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

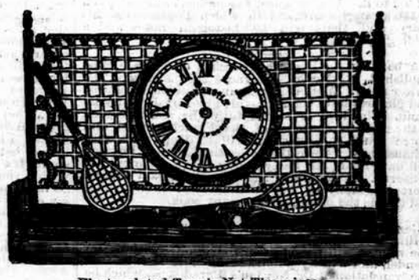


Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



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The Best and Purest COCOA

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and (generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN,

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